The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. NO. 455. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

Continued Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY.

On This TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860,

The Performances will commence with Sheridan Knowles' Play entitled

WILLIAM TELL

William Tell - Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Gesler - Mr. Frank Huntley.
Emma - Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.

The French Vaudeville (in one Act) entitled

PAS DE FUMEE SANS FEU.

Suzanne - Zouave Clatigny.
Timoleon - Zouave Frederick.
Monsieur Rose - Zouave Zettinger.

After which the Band will play the "Flowers of Albion Quadrille," by J. Cassidy. Published by Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street.

To be followed by the laughable Farce entitled

THE QUIET FAMILY, OR, A HOUSE DIVIDED.

Mr Benjamin Bibbs - Mr Holston.
Mr Barnaby Bibbs - Mr H Barfoot.
Mrs Barnaby Bibbs - Mrs C H Stephenson.

"Le Rondeau, des Zou-Zou," Sung by Zouave Frederick.

The French Vaudeville (in one Act), entitled

LA TIRELIRE OU TITI LE TALOCHEUR.

Prosine - Zouave Glatigny.
Marie - Zouave Leon.
Titi le Talocheur - Zouave Frederick.

To conclude with an

AMBUSCADE IN INKERMAN,

which befel the Zouave Artistes, who, during a performance, were surprised by the enemy, and had to take to their arms.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent, will make his first appearance on MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 22, in the Comedy of the Irish Ambassador, to be followed by (first time here) Handy Andy.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces

THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th,

on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk-street; and Gunn, Westland row.

ONE WEEK MORE, AT THE ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock) of the

WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS

Upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state,

BY

PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States),

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 16,

And every Evening during the week.

Previous to the Experiments each evening, Phrenological Examinations will be made.

Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.

Doors open at half past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.

P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m.

N.B.—At the conclusion of the experiments on Thursday evening, October 18, a Private Class will be formed, when all who attend will receive complete instructions to enable them to perform experiments in this interesting science.

Admission to the Class, £1 1s each.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.

ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cummings.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.

A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

"THE PULPIT."—Beyond comparison, the eloquence, the grace, the wisdom of the pulpit, should be cultivated first and above all other talents committed to man to employ. The interests of the pulpit far exceed all other interests which most deeply concern man; for they are those of time, of eternity, of the Church on earth and of the Church in heaven—the immortality of mortals—the life of God in the soul of man.

With a view to elevate the Pulpit—to further the Gospel and the good of the Church throughout the world, it has been resolved to give a £

REWARD.

From time to time to the most gifted, eloquent, and effective Preacher of the Everlasting Gospel of the Grace of God, who has appeared, or shall appear, in the Pulpit of the Metropolitan Hall, and that the Reward should be offered to Preachers of all Nations, in the Universal or Catholic Church, on the simple principle that "the Gospel is for every creature;" that "the labourer is worthy of his reward," and that "they who Preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel."

Persons who are desirous to help and perpetuate this design will be so kind as to communicate with Mr. MILLINGTON, 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, and their contributions or legacies shall be invested, if desired, in the names of Trustees, to give permanent stability to the Institute.

YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

A PUBLIC LECTURE,
in connection with the above Association,
will be delivered
On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 16, 1860,
in the Long Room,
CENTENARY CHAPEL,
By Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE.
Subject—"Greece and its Religious Aspects."
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Discussion in the Bath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, October 16, 1860, at Eight o'clock.

SUBJECT:—"Many Masses for the Dead, and Dr. Cullen's Sermon on Friday."

President—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.

Did all the masses of all the "priests" get one soul out of Purgatory last Friday in Marlborough-street?

What priest will prove that any of those masses was a real sacrifice for sins, really offered by a real sacrificing-priest upon a real altar?

Why cannot Dr. Cullen prove that there is such a place or state as Purgatory, and that tortured souls are benefited by masses read for them here?

Why cannot Dr. Cullen tell whether any of the slain of the Pope's Irish Brigade were in Purgatory last Friday, and are out of it now?

Why does Dr. Cullen fear their being sent into Purgatory, when he says, "They washed away every stain of sin by the Sacrament of Penance, and strengthened their weakness by the bread of angels"?

If those two sacraments "applied the blood and passion" of Christ, must they not have gone to Heaven straight; for God tells us that "the blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin"?—1 John i. 7, Dr. Cullen's R.C. Bible.

When did Purgatory begin according to Dr. Cullen's religion?

Why was there no Purgatory or punishment for "the faithful departed" before the death of Christ? Why were they sent to a place of rest, and Christians to a state of torment?

Why did Dr. Cullen give his audience to suppose that Purgatory was meant in Machabees, when the writer plainly says that it was in view of the resurrection, and not of their release from the fire or torment of Purgatory?—2 Mac. xii. 43, 44.

Why were not the slain of the Irish Brigade fortified with Extreme Unction, to remove the relics of sin, and help them to die well?

When Dr. Cullen quoted "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c., why did he leave out "That they may rest from their labours"?—Apoc. xiv. 13. Is it because he thought them to be writhing in agony from the fire of Purgatory?

Does not God plainly tell us "There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not according to the flesh"?—Rom. viii. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

If those men were real Christians, members of the true Church, which is Christ's body, and so "in Christ," how could they be sentenced to pains and penalties, when the Saviour must have "washed them from their sins in His own blood"?—Apoc. 5, Dr. Cullen's own Bible.

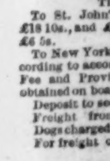
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear. Bring your Bibles. Believe and be saved.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' TRADE PROTECTION AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF ALE.

A General Meeting of the members of the above Association, and the Trade generally, will be held at the SOCIETY'S-ROOMS, WILLIAM-STREET, at One o'clock TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY, 17th inst.), for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent advance in the price of "English Ales," and the most judicious course to be adopted in reference thereto.

BERNARD BRADY, Secretary.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
(Limited)

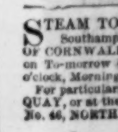
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
"Connaught," for Boston, November 20th.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.



THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
With her Majesty's Mails, at 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

STEAM TO LONDON, calling at Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth. The Steamship DUKE OF CORNWALL is intended to Sail from 46, North Wall, Dublin, on To-morrow (WEDNESDAY), the 17th day of October, at 11 o'clock, Morning.

For particulars, apply at CAROLIN & EGAN'S, No. 20, EDEN-QUAY, or at the British and Irish Steampacket Company's Office, No. 46, NORTH-WALL, Dublin.

W. J. EGAN, Secretary

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF LEITRIM.

We, the undersigned Tenants residing on your Lordship's Manorhamilton Estate, having learned with sincere regret that a most awful and diabolical attempt was made to take away your life by firing at you on the 15th instant, while passing through the street of Mohill, in this county,

We beg to express our gratitude to Almighty God for mercifully preserving your valuable life from the hands of the assassin, and hereby tender you, most respectfully, our united sympathy and kind wishes for your welfare; and we confidently trust that the wicked wretch who was guilty of the awful outrage will receive the punishment he deserves.

Given under our hands at Manorhamilton, this 27th day of September, 1860.

Henry John Clements Wallace, Manorhamilton	William Taylor, Mullanyduffy
John M'Guinness, Manorhamilton	Pat Connolly, Clooneen
George Warren Shaw, Cornastalk	Francis Irwin, Tullyskerney
Robert Wallace, Tullyskerney	Neill Somerville, do
James Robinson, Glenboy, Manorhamilton	James Irwin, Carrick, Leitrim
Robert Algeo, Manorhamilton	Pat Gallagher, Mullanyduffy
William Wallace, Tarvneymanus	Pat Kelly, Manor Hamilton
John Ennis, Manorhamilton	Francis Britain, do
Adam Algeo, Tullyskerney	Benjamin Armstrong, do
John Algeo, Manorhamilton	James O'Reilly, do
John Ferguson, do	Pat Murphy, Sentry Rock
Thady Magowan, do	Robert Anderson, Clooneen
Daniel Meehan, Brackrybeg	Lewis Irwin, Carrick Leitrim
John Henning, Manorhamilton	Jas M'Loghlin, Manor Hamilton
James Meehan, do	John Hawksby, do
Thomas M'Gowan, do	Robert Longhead, do
Alexander Maguire, do	Robert M'Elwee, do
John Teevan, Clooneen	Michael Canning, do
L Meehan, Manorhamilton	Thomas M'Guinness, Clooneen
James Meehan, Brackrybeg	John Hawksby, do
Hugh Ward, Manorhamilton	Denis Melaniff, sen, Cornestalk
John Bradley, Lisnabrack	John Gott, Toneyfeacle
George Maley, Manorhamilton	J Williamson, Tullyskerney
James Taylor, Mullanyduffy	Francis M'Goy, do
T M'Dermott, Manorhamilton	Hugh Winters, Clooneen
John James, Blackrock	Owen Rooney, Mullanyduffy
Thomas Bredin, Manorhamilton	Patrick Fox, Lisnabrack
John Irwin, Tawneymanus	Edward Giligan, Ross
Thomas Trotter, Tullyskerney	D M'Manus, Carrick, Leitrim
	Francis Maley, Tullyskerney
	Thomas Maley, Tawneymanus
	Robert Stephenson, Tullyskerney
	Cornack Cullen, jun, Ross
	Thomas Maley, Clooneen

TO THE TENANTS OF THE MANOR OF HAMILTON.

MY FRIENDS,—It is with very great satisfaction that I receive your cordial congratulations at my recent Providential escape from assassination in the town of Mohill, coming as it does from so respectable a body as my tenants of the Manor of Hamilton, uniting men of various religious denominations in one common Christian feeling—an abhorrence of murder.

I fully appreciate and am thankful to you for the manner in which you have at all times come forward to show your attachment to me.

It is gratifying to me to observe that although the manor is far distant from my residence in this county, the space does not diminish your anxiety for my welfare.

I am proud to find that you think my life of value. I have served this county in Parliament as their representative for many years. I resigned that important trust to become a more constant resident here. I devoted my time to the public during the most disturbed times, and throughout the calamities of the famine I tried, as far as my abilities would permit, to be useful to those about me.

I have no reason to believe that my Tenants on this Estate have had any participation in the crime that has been committed, or to suppose that there is a want of attachment to me on their part.

Those who instigated the crime are, perhaps, more worthy of punishment than the unfortunate tool they worked with.

You will be called upon to decide, in the exercise of those functions which the Constitution requires you to perform, if the reign of terror which existed in 1845 is again to subvert the law, and if bloodshed and violence is to form a political feature in this country.

I thank you most sincerely for your united sympathy and kind wishes for my welfare, and I earnestly hope, that with the blessing of Almighty God, your union, and the force of truth, we shall be enabled to preserve our lives and liberties from the wicked deeds and artifices of those who conspire against the peace and prosperity of this county.—And believe me, to remain, your faithful friend,

LEITRIM.

Lough Rynn, 8th October, 1860.

AT a Meeting of the Graduates of the Queen's University, held in the Antient Concert Rooms, on the 11th day of October, 1860,

DENIS CAULFIELD HERON, Q.C., LL.D., in the Chair,

the following resolutions were passed:—

Moved by James Wilson, LL.B., and seconded by Thomas M. Busteed, A.B.—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the interests of the Queen's University in Ireland require that its Graduates and its Diplomates of three years' standing, in Law, Engineering, and Agriculture, should be recognised as forming a portion of the Corporation, and should possess the right of meeting in convocation, and of therein expressing their opinions upon matters connected with the Queen's University and Colleges."

Moved by T O'Feely, LL D; seconded by A M Porter, B A—

"That we hereby pledge ourselves to continue to urge upon the Government the claims of this important and rapidly increasing body to representation in Parliament."

Moved by E D Mapother, M D; seconded by C J Hooper, LL B—

"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Central committee in Dublin:—

"G F Shaw, LL D; D C Heron, LL D; E D Mapother, M D; Robert Beeds, LL D; James Wilson, M A, LL B; A M Porter, B A; C J Hooper, M A, LL B; David Ross, M A, LL B; John M'Farland, M A, LL B; T M Busteed, B A; and that M Gould, B A, act as Secretary."

Moved by David Ross, LL B, and seconded by Michael Gould, A B—

"That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as Representative Committee in London:—

Thomas D Ingram LL B;
Andrew Commins, LL D;
T O'B O'Feely, LL D;
James Wilson, LL B;
Robert James Black, M D;
Thomas Wall, A B;
Michael R Barry,

with power to add to their number."

Moved by the Rev. T. G. Robb, and seconded by G. F. Shaw, LL D—

"That a Memorial, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

D. CAULFIELD HERON, Chairman.
HUGH HYNDMAN, LL B, Secretary.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.

Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.

The Museum Galleries will be OPEN TO THE PUBLIC on all Evenings of Lecture during the Session, and also on every MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, during the Winter Months, from Seven till Nine o'clock.

(Signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.

Museum of Irish Industry,
15th October, 1860.

URGENT APPEAL.
RAGGED BOYS' HOME, OR SLEEPING ASYLUM,
52, TOWNSEND-STREET.

COMMITTEE:

Mrs J Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North; Miss Whately, The Palace; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Poole, 5, Upper Ely-place; Rev C F Macarthy, 12, D'Olier-street; Rev G W Dalton, 66, Upper Leeson-street; William Brooke, Esq, M C, Taney Hill House, Dundrum; C B Wale, Esq, The Palace; H B M'Cartney, Esq, Trinity College; T Godfrey P Pope, Esq, 38, Trinity College; John Moses, jun, Esq, 29, Trinity College; Arthur Chute, Esq, Swanbrook.

Treasurer—Espine Batty, Esq, 59, Stephen's-green East.
Honorary Secretary—James White, Esq, 61, Waterloo-road.

This Institution, established at 52, Townsend-street, and affording a refuge and home, together with a considerable portion of their daily food, for an average number of 50 boys, among the most destitute of those receiving instruction in the Ragged Schools, has been for nearly three years maintained by the contributions of a few friends and benevolent persons. It has been signally blessed in having been already instrumental in rescuing many from beggary, ignorance, and crime, who, after instruction, have been hired as servants, or introduced into the Army and Navy, or into industrial employment. The other boys are sustained while undergoing a course of Scriptural and general instruction in the Schools.

The funds hitherto supplied are now utterly exhausted.

Contributions from the benevolent and Christian public are earnestly and pressingly requested, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Honorary Secretary, Treasurer, or by any of the Committee.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.

Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } secs.
Rev W G CARROLL,
39, Upper Baggot-street, } Sec.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)
JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY.
Commanding Capital £500,000.

Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments or private families, at wholesale prices.

Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—

Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 43s; late 5s per doz. each extra.
Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before.
Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s.
The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s.
Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 60s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.

One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.

In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.

(By order) J. O. BINGER.

Chester, 1st October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TUAM OCTOBER FAIR.

On SATURDAY 20TH, MONDAY 22ND, and TUESDAY 23RD OCTOBER,

The following Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Tuam.—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Athlone, ..	22s 6d	To Enfield, ..	38s 6d
" Moate, ..	26s 0d	" Kilcock, ..	41s 6d
" Mullingar, ..	30s 0d	" Maynooth, ..	42s 6d
" Killucan, ..	33s 6d	" Dublin, ..	43s 6d
" Hill of Down,	35s 6d		

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Tuam for the conveyance of Stock.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 10th October, 1860.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORN-MARKET.

The Rev. MAURICE F. DAY will preach (D.V.), in the above Church, on This (Tuesday) Evening, service commencing at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Sermon THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 16th, at 8 o'clock.
By the Rev. G. W. DALTON.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Third Sermon will be preached on next THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. WM. DE BURGH, D.D., Minister of Sandymount Church.

TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.—A Meeting will be held in the Metropolitan Hall,

On THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

When WILLIAM SPRIGGS, Esq., of London, will deliver an address on the Physical, Social, Moral, and Religious Aspect of the Temperance Movement; after which an oration will be given by the Rev. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast.

Chair to be taken at eight o'clock by Alderman ATKINSON, Esq.

Tickets—Platform, 1s; Body, 6d; Gallery, 3d; may be had at 95, Lower Abbey-street; 34, Westmoreland-street; Mr. Ensor's, Henry-street; Mr. M'Comas, Abbey-street, or at the Hall.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he had having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the TREASURER, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.

The following contributions have been already received:—

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D. Liverpool. £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s, per the Rev Dr Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £3; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; —Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Greham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, £1; A.J., 5s., postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott.

Education.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD,
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D, and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University.
Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
A few Boarders received.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,

Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.

In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing.

N.B.—The Principal devotes two Evenings in the week to the reception of such pupils as cannot take their lessons during the Day.

Terms according to length of lesson.

Beginners—One Guinea per quarter, payable in advance.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.

A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years' experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive, Military, and Civil Examinations.

He is assisted by the best Professors in each Department, and pays especial attention to candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.

While nothing is omitted that can render his Pupils sound scholars, advertiser's constant aim is to give them the manners and habits of Gentlemen, prepared to fill with credit their several positions in society; at the same time, Religion occupies its proper place, and forms a part of each day's instruction.

Terms for Pupils under 14 years of age, 100 guineas per annum; for pupils above 14, 120 guineas.

Advertiser is at present in Dublin, where he will remain till the 20th instant.—Any communication addressed to "Clericus," care of Messrs. HODGES and SMITH, Grafton-street, Dublin, shall be immediately attended to.

IMPORTANT to Parents and Guardians desirous of having an English Education for their children.—A Gentleman (late second master of an important county grammar school in the South of England), of Junior Sophister standing, will be happy to undertake the education of a few pupils, during the ensuing Academic year, either as RESIDENT or NON-RESIDENT TUTOR, where an opportunity will be given to attend Divinity Lectures; advertiser has been engaged for several years in preparing youths for Eaton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester; from a lengthened residence on the Continent, he is in a position to give instruction in French and German; the highest references given; preference to a clergyman.—Address, giving all particulars, post paid, "Nosce te Ipsum," Booterstown Avenue, Dublin.

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TO BE LET, for the Winter, on remarkably moderate terms, at Dalkey, Two nicely furnished and conveniently situated COTTAGES, one close to the Railway Station, and the other possessing a magnificent view of the sea, &c.; each contains Two Sittingrooms and Two Bedrooms, with attendance. Inquire of M. BLUNDEN, House and Land Agent, 83, Upper George's-street, or Glasthule-terrace, Kingstown.

COUNTY SLIGO.

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the

HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of SCURMORE, containing about 200 acres, statute measure, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Moy, opposite the Bay of Killala, about six miles from Ballina, and one mile from Enniscrone. The House is a modern one, and contains comfortable accommodation for a large family.

The Farm is in excellent order and well-stocked, and the offices are extensive and suitable.

Immediate possession can be given.

For terms, apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin, or to EDWARD SMITH, Esq., Sligo.

The place can be seen by applying to Mr. LACHLIN SMITH, Land Steward, Scurmore House, Enniscrone.

Auctions.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
ANNUAL SALE AT MALAHIDE DEMESNE,
ON
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), OCT. 17, 1860.

Lord Talbot de Malahide has again favoured subscribers with instructions to Sell,

On WEDNESDAY, 17th of October, 1860,

About 250 sheep, of which 40 are pure Leicesters, including ram lambs, and the remainder fat and stores; about 60 head of cattle, principally fattening and stall-feeding heifers, with a few highly-bred dairy cows and heifers, served by the prize bulls Priam and Clydesdale; polled Angus cows and heifers; Berkshire pigs, &c.; a winnowing machine, by Hornsby and Sons.

Subscribers have only to refer to the prize lists of the various shows for the quality of the Malahide stock, and to past sales for the impartial and unreserved manner of conducting the business, as a safe passport to public confidence on the forthcoming occasion.

Programme—Lunch at One o'clock. Sale at Two o'clock.

Special Trains in addition to the ordinary Trains.

Purchasers to pay 2½ per cent. Auction Fees. One week will be given to remove the stock.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers,
Woolbrokers, and Smithfield Salesmen,
Usher's-quay, Dublin, and Longford.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—DALKEY.

Sale of a large assortment of good second-hand Household Furniture, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, Window Curtains, Chimney and Pier Glasses, China, Glass, and Delf, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, October 18, 1860, at Dalkey Lodge, Dalkey, in consequence of the house having been disposed of, the Furniture, comprising sets of mahogany parlour and drawingroom chairs, Grecian sofas, easy chairs, celeret and cabinet sideboards, pillar and claw and other dinner tables, sofa and work ditto, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets and hearthrugs, bronze and brass fenders, fire irons, chimney and pier glasses, cloth, moreen, and chintz window curtains, elliptic-roof and other bedsteads, with moreen and chintz hangings; feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, blankets and counterpanes; mahogany toilet tables, glasses and wash hand stands, palmed presses and cases of drawers, toilet ware, bedchamber and culinary requisites, morning and evening services of china and delf, cut and plain glass, kitchen furniture, a long ladder, about one gross of empty bottles, &c., &c. Sale at 11 o'clock.

YOUNG & GROVES, Auctioneers,
11 and 12, Bachelor's-walk, and 61, Grafton-street, Dublin.

AUCTION OF WINE AND SPIRITS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at our Office, Commercial Buildings,

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 18th of OCTOBER,

At Two o'clock precisely, (without reserve)

21 Hhds. 8 Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
1 Pipe 1 Hhd. Port "
9 Qr. Casks Brandy,
1 Puncheon Rum.

Most of the above are old importations. Also, for various accounts,

11 Chests and Half Chests Tea,
70 Butts, Hhds., and Qr. Casks Sherry Wine,
2 Pipes Port, "
10 Pipes and Hhds. Pontac "
20 Cases Hock and Champagne "
1 Butt, 8 Hhds., 280 Cases Brandy,
5 Dozen Liqueurs.

Catalogues on Wednesday Morning.

JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, Brokers.

Commercial Buildings, 12th October, 1860.

AUCTION OF TEAS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND INTEREST IN LEASE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION; at our Office, Commercial-Buildings,

On THURSDAY NEXT, the 18th of OCTOBER,

AT TWO o'clock precisely,

99 Chests FINE CONGOU TEA,

also the following Policies—

£500 on life of James Magill, Mercer-street,
500 do Henry Carroll, Ballynure,
500 do Richard L. Bucknall, Leinster-square,
500 do John Ryan, Prussia-street,
500 do Elizabeth Nowlan, York-street,

and the Interest in the Lease of the house called St. Bernard's, Rathmines, near Leinster-road, held by lives for ever at £76 per annum, and let to a solvent tenant at £100 per annum. The ground contains 2a. 3r. 25p. statute measure.

Further particulars may be learned on application to Mr. J. P. WHITE, Commercial Buildings; or to

JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, and SONS,
Commercial Buildings, 12th October, 1860. Brokers.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat, an excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
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THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Rosborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Lavey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill,
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
Persons of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. K. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £28,208 2s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of irregular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

Agents for Dublin:
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ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{645, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

Cards.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by
CHARLES WALL,
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Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction?
Second Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND BALL SUPPERS
supplied in a superior style of elegance in town or country,
BY
ANTHONY JESSON,
Cook and Confectioner,
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Dinners served "a la Russe."

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JOHN J. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

Scale of Prices:—	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

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FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
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AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

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White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate, Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
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IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
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TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
14, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

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IMPROVED TURKISH BATH.
RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER.
Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath, Douches and Shower Baths.
Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and yet of the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

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Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists;

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AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville street and BEWLEY EVANS AND Co. 23 Mary-street.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS,
DRESSES, MANTLES, AND SHAWLS.
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,

Beg to announce their return from the British and French Markets, and the arrival of their complete Stock of AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS, and respectfully solicit an inspection.

The New French Treaty, which is now in full operation, enables them to exhibit a large variety of New Textures, which were practically excluded under the old regulations. The accession of novelty will be chiefly seen in the

NEW SILKS,
Amongst which are a variety of moderate-priced Goods, and the New Woven Textures for
MORNING WEAR, VELOURS, BAIRRITZ CLOTH, EPINGLINE,
With a variety of
BROCADED DROGUETS AND POPELINES;
which, with their Stock of
FRENCH MERINOES, ABERDEEN LINSEYS, &c.,
forms the largest variety of Dress Goods ever exhibited. They have also received their Stock of
NEW FILLED LONG SHAWLS, BORDERED CASHMERE AND WOOL DO.
Also, all the New Shapes from Paris in
MANTLES, in VELVET, CLOTH, and SILK.
The entire purchased on the best terms, and marked Lowest Prices.

N.B.—They solicit special notice to their Goods for FAMILY MOURNING, Black Silks, Crapes, Velvets, Paramattas, Coburgs, French Cashmeres, Brocdets, &c., to which branch they pay special attention.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. beg to remind the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland that they are now admitted to stand unrivalled for the Design, Cut, and Manufacture of Coats, which, by a gracefulness of outline, a symmetrical development of bust, and by imparting a large expansion to the chest and shoulder, produces an extremely elegant effect. We wish to call particular attention to the improvement we have effected in the style of Sleeves for this season, and which is *en suite* with the design of our Coats. The absurdity of gentlemen getting Coats made by mere Trousermakers, under a mistaken idea of economy, will be evident from the fact of our being able to sell Coats, say from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Shillings, being more becoming, and far more gentlemanlike, than Coats sold for from Three to Five Guineas at inferior houses. We beg to inform gentlemen that though we have never resorted to the disreputable practice of parading our Customers in a newspaper, pinning illustrious names to a tailor's advertisement, we can point with pride to our Patronage Book, which contains the autographs of 78 Peers, Honourables, and Baronets, 80 Generals, Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, and some 700 of the *élite* of the Clergy, Army, Navy, and the Bar.

Noblemen and Gentlemen favouring us with a line from any part of Ireland will be waited on by one of our Travellers, with samples of our manufacture.

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TAILORS,
71, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street (Merrion-square).

MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND Dressmaker, has received her New Goods for the season in
Morning and Evening Dresses,
Ball and Court Dresses, Bonnets,
French Caps, Coiffures, Guirlandes,
Parures, Cordons, Hair Nets and Ornaments, Cache Peignes,
Bridesmaids' Bonnets,
The Trousseaux,
Military and Steel Petticoats,
French Corsets at 12s 6d per pair.

Mrs. MATHERS makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Cloaks, &c., with care and promptitude.

	s.	d.
Making Cloak	3	6
Making quilted do.	5	0
Making Dress,	4	0
Making Flounced, do	5	0
Making Court Dress	6	6

No extra charge.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS.

WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.

In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.

Blankets in all sizes and qualities.

WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON,
14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Established A.D. 1795.

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NOTE.—This work is being rapidly introduced in all good schools.

Dublin: M'GLASHAN & GILL.

TEETH.—1860—Post free for Three Stamps.—A Treatise Explaining Messrs. GABRIEL'S important Improvement in Artificial Teeth and Flexible Coralite Gums, whereby one set will wear longer than three ordinary ones, and, being fitted without springs, wires, or metals, and without any operation, prove a valuable desideratum to all who have occasion for the dentist's services. None but pure first-class materials and workmanship employed, while the expense is even less than half the ordinary cost.

To be obtained only of Messrs Gabriel's Dentists to the Prince Dottanja, established 1815 (see Diploma), No. 110, Regent-street W. (next Mechi's), and 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, City.

"The advantages obtainable by Gabriels' system render it pre-eminently superior, and the nearest approach to perfection yet attained."—*Observer.*

"Gabriel's treatise should be read by all who value health; their system will save much money and more annoyance."—*Morning Herald.*

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THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the restoration and Reproduction of the Hair.—Mr. Langdale guarantees his QUINTESSENCE of CANTHARIDES most successful as a restorative, also in checking greyness, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth of whiskers, moustaches, &c. The money immediately returned if not satisfactory. Post free for 2s 6d in Stamps.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.

E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.—The most delicious preparation ever produced for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Post free from the Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden for 1s 3d in Stamps.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 8s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c. E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY, ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, &c., &c. (Exactly opposite Crow-street), DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The present crisis in the money market would seem to induce the utmost caution in the dealings in Funds. The London Stock market has shown renewed depression to-day, and a further reduction of one-eighth has been established. An unfavourable tendency is thus communicated to our market, which closed heavily at about a similar decline. In the Share market an average business was transacted; few changes of value occurred, and a heavy tone was perceptible.

In Banks—Bank of Ireland Stock passed hands at a reduction of one-quarter per cent., and Royals at Saturday's rate; both Securities continued to be offered at the quotations. Hibernians were required at Saturday's prices, sellers holding out for an advance of one-quarter.

In Steams—An improvement of one-quarter was steadily maintained in British and Irish; and City of Dublin £100 Shares were also steady at their previous value (£105); Dundalks (limited) were quoted for the first time without the last quarterly dividend of 5s per Share; the quotation, which is merely nominal, shows a falling off of one-quarter from the last price; Atlantics were again neglected, but the nominal quotations, which are £5 to £5¼, continue to manifest a drooping tendency.

In Mines—Connorrees were again exclusively dealt in; the recent relapse noticeable in these Shares was suddenly checked to-day, and a rapid recovery established, the market leaving off with buyers at the highest price. Mining Company of Ireland Shares were again inquired for at £13, the selling price being £13½; and Wicklow Coppers were on sale at their previous value (£70), a decline of one-half being tendered.

The sole transaction recorded in Miscellaneous Securities is that in Alliance and Consumers' Gas Shares, which realised Saturday's advanced price, at which, however, there continued sellers. A considerable margin exists between the buying and the selling prices in Grand Canal Stock, which was, consequently, not dealt in.

In original Railway Securities, the only notable alteration of value is that in Cork and Bandons, which experienced a further fall of one-half per share, and at the reduced rate the market appeared to be supplied. Cork and Passage were fractionally lower, but closed with buyers at £10 3s 9d; sellers at £10 5s. An improvement of one-quarter was strongly maintained in Dublin and Belfast Junctions; and Dublin and Wexfords were fractionally higher. Dundalk and Enniskillens, and Midland Great Western £50 shares realised their previous values respectively, and appeared steady. Great Southern Stock fell back to the extent of one-eight per cent., but left off with buyers at the quotation; and Midland Great Western £25 shares were a shade lower.

There was a complete absence of dealings in Preference Shares. Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were offered at their last value (£4½), and Great Southern 4 per cent. stock was inquired for at Saturday's rate, sellers requiring par.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCT. 15.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	91¼
Ditto account, 8th November	91⅞ ⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91½ ¾ ⅞
Ditto for new account, 12th October	—
Ditto for new account 8th November	91¼ ⅜
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	239¼
Royal	17¼
STEAM.	
British and Irish	45⅜
City of Dublin	105
Dundalk (Limited)	10½ x d
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	26s 6d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9⅝
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	14⅜
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10¼ ½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43⅜
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	6¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12¼
Great Southern and Western	112¼
Midland Great Western	5 ⅛
Do. Half Shares	26¼ ½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 133st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	1⅜	9.¼	92¼	92¼ 92	92	91¼
Ditto for Account	91⅞ ¼	—	92⅛ ¼	92⅛ ¼	92⅛ 92	91⅞ 92
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91¼ ⅜ ¼	92¼	91⅜	91⅞ ⅜	91⅞	91⅞ ¼
Ditto for Account	91¼ ⅛	92⅜	—	—	91⅜ ⅜	91¼ ⅛
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 15.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92¾ 93
New Threes,	91⅞ ⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	93
New Threes	91¼ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 93
Account,	93¼ ⅛
New Threes,	91¼ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 93
Account,	92⅞ 93
New Threes,	91¼ ⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ ⅛
New Threes,	—

Noon Summary.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53⅜; Caledonians, 91⅞; Great Northern, 114; Great Western, 74½ ¼; Great Western of Canada, 13⅜ ⅜; Great Southern and Western, 110½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118⅞ 19; London and North Western, 100⅞ ⅞ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 59½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48; Midland Stock, 132; South Eastern, 84⅜ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 90; London and South Western, 95⅜; Great Western, 74½ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 115½; Grand Trunks, 26⅜; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56½; Bank Stock, 230; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened dull at 92⅞ to 93, and are now 92 thirteen-sixteenth to fifteen-sixteenth, but little doing. Shares are steady and firm in tone, principally Midland Stock, which is scarce. Dover and Caledonians unchanged. Canadian Shares firm, and a shade better in price, French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The English Funds have been heavy throughout the day at the low prices of yesterday. At the close there was additional dullness. In the Discount market there was not more than the usual Saturday demand. About £212,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day. In the Railway market the principal business has been in connection with the fortnightly settlement, commencing to-day. The operations thus far indicate a steady absorption of Midland and Lancashire and Yorkshire Stocks.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

Confidence was restrained to-day by the knowledge that a further large amount of gold was leaving the Bank, combined with the heavy drain indicated by the accounts of the Bank of France. The funds accordingly exhibited dullness. The effect of the draw of the bullion is already seen in the stringency which prevails in the Money market; a good deal of timidity is apparent. The terms for the best bills to-day, ranged from 4 to 4½ per cent. Many holders of money refusing to lend below the latter rate. Six months' bills are placed with much difficulty, and the rates were raised to-day to 5½ or 6 per cent. It is foreseen that a continuance of the efflux of gold upon the same scale for a few days longer, would cause the Bank rate of discount to be raised to 5 per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES—YESTERDAY.

Caledonians, 91⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 52⅞ 3½; Eastern Counties, 53½ ⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 to 2; Great Northern, 113 to 14; Great Northern A, 115 16; Great Westerns, 74½; South Easterns, 84½; Great Western of Canada, 13 ⅛ ⅜; Grand Trunks, 26⅜ 7½; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½ ⅞; London and North Western, 100¼ ⅞; London and South Western, 95 6; Leeds Northern, 59½ ⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½ 8; Midland Stock 132¼ ⅞; North British, 62½; South Eastern, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104½. Consols have been very heavy all day, and close dull at 92⅞ ⅞. Shares opened rather firm, and prices slightly improved, but they close weak in sympathy with Consols at about one-fourth to one-eighth per cent. lower than in the morning. Canadians a shade easier.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Monday Evening.—The Funds experienced a fresh decline of one-eighth per cent. to-day, owing to the prospect of an advance in the bank rate of discount, in the event of the drain of gold continuing. The wet weather and decline of the Paris Bourse have likewise unfavourable influence. In Share markets, preparations for to-morrow's settlement have formed the chief business. In some instances the tendency of prices is drooping.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Monday, 3-20 p.m.—The Bourse opened flat, at a slight decline, but recovered. Rentes closed at 68.95, or same as on Saturday.

London Corn Market, Oct 15.—Weather wet. Foreign supplies large of wheat, small of other grain. Large attendance. Wheat, quick sale at 1s advance. Barley 1s to 2s dearer with large sales. Flour 1s dearer than on Friday.

Usborne's Report.—Weather wet. Supplies good, extreme prices paid for old and very new wheat, and in many cases 1s more. Flour as dear. Maize upward tendency. Barley 1s dearer. Beans and peas also a 1s better, and oats 6d to 1s dearer.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Oct 15.—Supplies of stock large. Beasts sold heavily at a decline of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. Sheep very dull and 2d per 8lbs cheaper. Calves, however, turn dearer. No change in the value of pigs. Beef 2s 6d to 4s 6d, mutton, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; pork, 4s to 5s 4d per 8lbs. Beasts, 6,400. Foreign, 1,650; sheep, 27,750. Foreign, 8,100; calves, 332. Foreign, 195; pigs, 180.

Liverpool Cattle Market, Oct. 15.—The supply of cattle and sheep was much less than last Monday. The demand slow for beef at the full prices of last Monday. Sheep sold dearer. Beef 5d to 7d per lb, mutton 6d to 8d per lb. Cattle at market, 2,598, beasts; 6,432 sheep.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 15—Market firm. Sales 10,000 bales. Imports 7,311, previously 772.

Glasgow Iron Market, Oct. 15.—No. 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers, makers' iron, 51s 10½d to 52s; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s. Market quiet.

Cork Butter Market, Oct 15.—Firsts 112s; seconds, 110s; thirds, 99s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 67s. 2,000 in market.

Cork Corn Market, Oct. 15.—White wheat, 24s to 32s 9d; red wheat, 22s to 31s; oats 11s 3d to 14s; barley 14s to 18s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles,	6 a m Oct. 18.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 p m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 21.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

Theatre Royal—Every evening at 7½ o'clock. This evening—"William Tell," "Pas de Fumee Sans Feu," "The Quiet Family," "La Tirelire ou Titi le Talocheur," and "An Ambuscade in Inkermann."

Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.

Irish Institution Gallery, No. 81, Lower Baggot-street.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

Zoological Gardens .. Open daily.

Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, amounted to 62,475, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the Irish Times:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Irish Times Office, October 1st, 1860.

When our City Monuments you honour with a visit,
'Tis true, you'll either find this Shop or you'll miss it.
THE Custom House Returns show that EDWARD KEEVIL is the only Importer in all Ireland of MEERSCHAUM PIPES DIRECT FROM GERMANY. 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 66, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.

HUNTING BREECHES — We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO., 22, Molesworth-street.

WINTER OVERCOATS. KENNY AND OWENS, 51, DAME-STREET.
NEW STYLES IN TROUSERING. KENNY AND OWENS, 51, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s., Thoroughly Shrunk.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL. No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860. I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65. Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and inuniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET. BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

The Archbishop of Trani has taken the lead of his Episcopal *confrères*. He has sent an address to Victor Emmanuel, entreating him to hasten his journey to Naples, and comply with the wishes of the people. The prayer of the Archbishop will soon be fulfilled. Victor Emmanuel declares that he will enter Naples on Wednesday, the 17th. On the 9th he was at Ancona, and, from the scene of Cialdini's victory, addresses the people of Southern Italy. He traces back his own exertions for the cause of Italy to the period when Charles Albert fled broken-hearted, after the defeat of Novara, to die in a Portuguese monastery. Three objects, he declares, were ever dear to his heart—the liberties of Italy, the promotion of her welfare, and the extension of her influence. So far Victor Emmanuel follows the programme of all invaders. All are anxious only for the liberty of the people, provided that liberty be limited by themselves. All are desirous of securing the welfare of the country and their own influence, which depends upon its prosperity. He attributes the existing revolution in Italy to the events of fifteen months since. The shock of Magenta was felt at the extremity of Italy, and the people started up in expectation of a deliverer. In Sicily the oppressed rose in insurrection, and *then* "a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to me, sailed to its aid." The King asks could I, or ought I, to have prevented Garibaldi and his followers giving aid to Italians? The Government of the revolted provinces was inaugurated in Victor Emmanuel's name, but certain acts, such as the appointment of Mazzini's friends to office, led to an apprehension that the policy about to be inaugurated was not that which characterised the Piedmontese Government. Speaking of Mazzini, Saffi, and other extreme Republicans, the King says:—"Under the shade of Garibaldi's "glorious popularity and long-tried honesty, a "faction was believed to muster, which was ready to "sacrifice the triumph of the national cause to the "chimera of their ambitious fanaticism." The causes which produced apprehension in Sicily then continue to prevail at Naples now. Mazzini, politely but definitively ordered to leave Naples, as being a source of division, refuses to depart, and the Pro-Dictator and Secretary of State who insisted upon his departure are permitted to resign. To avert the danger arising from Mazzini's presence, Victor Emmanuel believes it to be his duty "to take, with a "strong hand, direction of that national movement "for which he is responsible before Europe." Without doubt, Mazzini has been the evil genius of Italy. Ever restless, ever plotting, he inspired the young and enthusiastic with false hopes, and sent them as sacrifices to be slain by Austria. All the fatal attempts at insurrection made of late years were planned by Mazzini. Resting in his retreat at London or Genoa he sent out his "forlorn hopes" to destruction, and gloried in their "murder" simply because they rendered the Austrian name detested. But Mazzini works in secret, and stands not in the light of kings. Before the presence of Victor Emmanuel the genius of discord will retreat, and Garibaldi, freed from his evil influence, will once more be but a subject in the presence of his monarch.

Victor Emmanuel uses no mild language when speaking of the Papal troops. They were "an ill-"assorted mob of all nations which had gathered "in Italy, as a new and strange phase of foreign "intervention, and the worst of all." The King will never permit the fairest land of all the world to become the nest of cosmopolite sects assembling to hatch reactionary plots, or to further the object of universal republicanism.

Thus far we have the causes of the King's appearance in Southern Italy, and next he declares the motive of it. He goes, not to impose his will upon the people, but to see that their will is respected. In confidence he awaits the judgment of civilised Europe upon his acts, presuming that his policy may reconcile the progress of the people with the stability of monarchies, and asserting that in Italy he closes the era of revolutions.

Such is the manifesto of Victor Emmanuel on entering the revolted provinces of a monarch with whom he is still diplomatically at peace. Had Francis, late of Naples, shown the slightest inclination to change the tyrannical and cruel system his father pursued so long, all would exclaim against so evident a breach of international law. But so universal is the detestation of that hateful rule, that men pardon a violation of international law in the case of him who trampled upon the law of nature.

This is preeminently the age of associations. All things, from the formation of a monster establishment to the laying of an electric telegraph in the Red Sea, are effected by the principle of association. New societies, and, consequently, new combinations, are proposed daily; and so familiar are we with the principle of the united action of many that we frequently forget those associations which were formed when that principle was a novelty. The Royal Dublin Society is, we believe, one of the oldest institutions which first exemplified practically that union was strength. What that society has effected for Ireland it is not for us to tell. It is sufficient to say, that almost every society now working, whether its object be arts, agriculture, or commerce, sprung from the bosom of the Royal Dublin Society itself. Probably the most important section of the Royal Dublin Society is that which has so long undertaken to improve the agricultural industry of this country. Some would confine the exertions of Ireland henceforth to agriculture alone, but we trust the day is not far distant when we shall rival many in our arts and manufactures, as we do already in the produce of our farms. The landlords and tenantry are by no means insensible to the many benefits they have received from the agricultural department of the Royal Dublin Society, and as they cannot present a testimonial to the society itself, they are about to present one to one of the most energetic of its officers. Mr. Corrigan has placed the results of his long experience in the culture of crops and improvement of land within reach of the humblest as well as the highest classes. His publications have been recommended not only by the press, but by various agricultural societies in the Sister Kingdom. For the last sixteen years he has been connected with all our agricultural exhibitions, and much of their success is due to his endeavours. His exertions have not been limited to the sphere of the situation which he fills, but, upon all occasions and at all places, were at the service of all. A committee, containing, among its members, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Lurgan, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Cloncurry, Sir Robert Paul, Colonel Kane Bunbury, and numerous others, has been formed, to present Mr. Corrigan with a substantial mark of their approbation, not on private, but on public grounds. The sum subscribed already amounts to above £110, and we do not doubt that when the intention of the committee is generally known, the subscriptions will be largely increased. It is too much the habit to recognise merit only in the authorities which direct, not in the officers who execute; and this testimonial to Mr. Corrigan will be not only a special testimony to his individual merit, but an incentive to others to emulate his example.

The *Times* on the Reconstruction of the Navy:—

So impressed are we with the importance of the new naval question that we cannot forbear from keeping it before the public eye while the subject is fresh and the opportunities are all our own. It is of the utmost consequence that our position in this matter should be correctly apprehended, and that we should preserve ourselves on one side from the dangers of negligence, and on the other from the mischiefs of precipitation and alarm. Iron-cased ships must for the future, or at least until some new phase of marine architecture has been developed, enter into the composition of the British navy; but all our ships need not be cased in iron, nor is it quite certain what form the new discovery will ultimately take. We shall best elucidate the question by describing the progress of the invention itself.

It is at least 20 years ago that the suggestion of sheathing ships of war in iron armour was first made, but the idea never received any practical expression till the Russian war, when floating batteries, thus protected, were employed by the Allies against the works of the Russians at Kinburn. This experiment, in the opinion of many officers of good authority, should have been regarded as decisive, for it was shown beyond all doubt that the iron plating of the batteries could resist and repel the shot from the Russian guns. Whether the vessels would have proved eternally or absolutely invulnerable may be another question, but as a matter of fact it was established by the best of proofs that ships might be protected even against heavy artillery, and at tolerably close quarters, by covering their sides with iron. Now, what the Emperor of the French has done is to turn this discovery to the best advantage. He saw in what respects the floating batteries were successful, and in what they were defective. They were successful in the main point of the theory—that is to say, they resisted hostile shot, but they were so cumbrous, so unwieldy, and so inconvenient in many respects, that the invention seemed hardly applicable to the general purposes of maritime war. Napoleon III., however, saw further into the matter. The French authorities were set to work, and the result, after two or three years of experimental efforts, is the production of the vessel of which so much has been said. The Gloire is a floating battery mobilised. There is the whole truth of the matter. The French architects, always among the best in the world, have contrived to eliminate one by one the faults of the original essay, until in the end they completed a model combining the solidity of a floating battery with the form and speed of a frigate. As soon as this was accomplished the Emperor saw his way. Orders were given for placing ten of the new vessels on the stocks, and the construction of line-of-battle ships on the old models was discontinued from that time forward. That is the whole story, and we must needs admit that it is greatly to the credit of the authorities across the Channel. We now know that the plates of the Gloire are in no degree superior to those which have been manufactured in this country, and we have been also apprised that the experiments conducted in France gave exactly the same results as were derived from our own. The only difference was in the conclusions, and here the French left us behind them. They saw, as well as we did, that under certain conditions a ship's armour could be perforated by cannon shot; but they saw also that under conditions far more likely to occur the shot would be repelled by the armour, and they seized the advantage without hesitation, although it was not shown to be quite absolute.

The result is that they have got a vessel as swift as a smart frigate, and yet as strong as an old floating battery, and it follows, of course, that the Gloire can not only do what the batteries did at the Kinburn, but a great deal more besides. Nevertheless, there is much that she cannot do, and this is a point which deserves careful attention. The Gloire, after all, retains so much of the battery character that she is not qualified for long cruises. She can be moved with great rapidity under steam, notwithstanding her weight; but she is not rigged for sailing at all, and consequently could only keep the seas while her coal lasted—about ten days or so. It is doubtful, moreover, how a ship of this kind would behave in bad weather, or how far in any case she would be adapted for more than home service. It has been plainly and authentically stated in our columns that if a wooden 90-gun ship encountered an iron-clad 36-gun frigate, the latter would blow the former "into lucifer matches," and therefore it is clear that iron-sheathed vessels will form the best ships-of-the-line. But it is also clear that they would be unavailable for distant voyages or colonial duty generally. The ships that might infest the track of our Australian clippers, or lie in wait for our East Indiamen in the China Seas, would not be Gloires or Normandies. Such ponderous craft would be helpless in those latitudes or on such service. Their sphere would be in the attack of shore defences, or the heavy work of a pitched battle. They are more batteries still, though they can be manœuvred more rapidly than we ever thought possible.

We observed, however, that the ultimate development of this invention was still uncertain. The fact is there is a conflict of principle in the matter. Mr. Whitworth remarked that it was a race between guns and armour, and that, as the greatest power, within certain limits of weight, could undoubtedly be given to guns, armour would be beaten. But this argument, also, like that of our authorities, proceeds on the assumption that absolute superiority either in the attack or the defence is to be the object in view, whereas it is by no means impossible that a compromise may be the most advantageous conclusion of all. Suppose, for instance, that a frigate was protected with steel plates so light as scarcely to effect her form or speed, and yet strong enough to repel all shell and a fair proportion of shot at certain ranges? Might not this be a very useful as well as economical form of vessel? At present, now that our Admiralty has taken the matter up, we are going upon the principle of unlimited strength, size, and expenditure, and the principle in its way is certainly not a bad one. The ship just laid down at Chatham will probably be as superior to the Gloire in power as the Gloire is to an old wooden frigate and our four advanced vessels will also, as far as we can learn, be of enormous proportions. Of course, the new model can be magnified like any other, and we shall have our Howes and Royal Alberts probably in iron, exactly as we had in wood. But, although the cost of these fabrics would be prodigious, a check will be forthcoming in the way of numbers. Already, although our navy is as strong as in the days of Nelson, it has sunk to a far smaller number of vessels. A modern ship-of-the-line is so much more costly as well as more powerful than an old one that a dozen such vessels in the present day form an equivalent to 30 or 40 in days gone by, and the same thing will happen, no doubt, with ships of the new pattern. If it does really come to pass that the million of money which we have recently spent upon the launches of a single year will only pay for two vessels, we must be content with these two; and, indeed, we may well be so, for what we cannot afford it is certain that no other nation can. Perhaps ten steamers may by-and-bye constitute, as far as line-of-battle ships are concerned, the whole British fleet; but, however this may be, whether the new principle is to be pushed to the utmost, or whether in the end it will be combined by a partial application with principles of older date, we can have nothing to fear so long as our resources are judiciously administered. If the sovereignty of the seas is to be determined by money, machinery, and manufactures, we shall stand as well for the prize as we did even when it depended upon stout seamanship and hereditary skill.

Fashionable Intelligence.

MAYENCE, OCT. 12.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Prince Nicholas of Nassau visited her Majesty the Queen and Prince Consort at the Hotel du Rhin, at Mayence, yesterday morning.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse Darmstadt likewise called upon her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia came from his hotel to that of her Majesty at a little after twelve o'clock, and subsequently accompanied her Majesty on her journey.

At one o'clock the Royal train, which had been brought opposite to the hotel, started and proceeded to Bingen. At this point her Majesty's Royal yacht, the Fairy, under the command of Captain the Hon. J. Denman, was in waiting to convey her Majesty and the Royal party to Coblentz. The little vessel was gaily dressed in flags, and had been moored close to the quay, so that her Majesty might easily have stepped on board.

It had been the Queen's intention to have embarked here in the yacht and to have descended the Rhine in her, in order to have the best view of the beauties of the banks of the river, but unfortunately the weather was so unfavourable that it was considered more prudent to continue the journey by the railway.

The train arrived at the station at Coblentz at half-past three o'clock, and there her Majesty was met by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Prussia, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, Prince Hohenzollern. The Royal carriages were in attendance to convey her Majesty and other members of the Royal families and their suites to the Palace, and as each carriage drove off it was saluted by loud cheers from the large crowd assembled.

There was a grand dinner at the Palace at eight o'clock.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 13.

The Queen arrived here at seven o'clock this evening, quite well.

OCT. 14.

The Queen's arrival in England is postponed till Wednesday.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry left Grosvenor-square on Saturday for Mount Stewart, their seat in the North of Ireland.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, who have been on a cruise to Iceland in his lordship's yacht, returned home last week, and on Saturday left for Wortley Hall, Yorkshire, on a visit to Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, on their way to Moore Abbey, their seat in Ireland.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Laing, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has consented to take the vacant seat at the Council Board in Calcutta, vacant by the death of Mr. James Wilson.

Sir Henry Marsh has arrived at Merrion-square, from Wales.

The Rev. Francis Briscoe left Kilmessan Glebe yesterday for Tinvane, Carrick-on-Suir, for a short stay.

Mr. William Dargan has left for London.

Mr. Roebuck and his family have arrived at Vienna, where they intend to stay for a few days.

Dr. Carroll has arrived at his residence, 30, St. Stephen's-green North, from Bray.

The Church.

A monument is to be erected at Gloucester to Bishop Hooper, near the spot where he was burnt. An iron chain and the remains of a post were discovered by some workmen while digging on this spot some time since.

Arrangements are in progress for erecting a new church on the site of the old Vauxhall Gardens, and near to the School of Art, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales a few months ago. The church will be dedicated to St. Peter and an ecclesiastical district will be assigned to it out of the general parish of Lambeth.

The Rev. Theophilus Carrol, A.M., has been appointed to the Curacy of Westport—Patron, the Venerable the Archdeacon (John Carter) of Tuam and Rector of Westport.

On Tuesday last, Lord Plunket, Bishop of Tuam, held a confirmation in the Church of Westport, on which occasion 90 young persons presented themselves.

Thanks.

The Hon. Secretary of the "Parochial Association for the Relief of the Poor of all Denominations" for £20, collection in St. Stephen's Church on last Friday, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Richard F. Smith, senior curate.

The Army.

Half-Yearly Inspection of the 26th Cameronians.—Major-General Bloomfield, commanding the first Infantry Brigade of the Dublin Division, made his inspection of this fine corps on Thursday last. The regiment was formed on parade in Beggars'-Bush Barracks, in full-dress and heavy marching order, for the purpose of receiving the Major-General, who arrived at eleven o'clock a.m., accompanied by his staff, and was received with the usual honours, after which the Major-General inspected the regiment on parade, and also their necessaries. He then proceeded to inspect the barrack rooms and the men's dinners, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the cleanliness of the barracks, and the admirable order in which he found everything so nicely regulated. The Major-General then went to the hospital, which he inspected very minutely, and expressed his approbation of the very clean and regular state in which he found everything in that department. He then inspected the regimental and companies' books, and was much pleased to find the regulations of the service so well carried out, and complimented Colonel Carey in flattering terms on the high state of discipline of the regiment, and the fine, soldierlike, and healthy appearance of the men. The Major-General finished his inspection of this splendid Regiment on Saturday last by putting them through a variety of field manœuvres in the Phœnix Park, which were admirably executed. The Cameronians returned to Dublin on the 29th ultimo, from the Curragh, and were the last Regiment to get from under canvas, they were in tents long after all other corps, when the weather was extremely cold, in addition to being very wet; still the men never complained, but was always cheerful, and turned out for all field days as clean and regular as if they had been comfortably hutted. They, with great alacrity, paved the floors of their tents entrenched the outside, and at a great amount of manual labour carried gravel and made beautiful walks throughout the whole of their encampment, and altogether made themselves as comfortable as it was possible under such circumstances.

The Cameronians have got settled in Beggars'-Bush Barracks which is the first time since 1854 that the regiment has been altogether in one barracks, and since June last they have moved about nine times under various causes, but notwithstanding all the changes they got, they are still perfect in their discipline, and the Major-General was pleased to say that he considered the Cameronians to be one of the finest corps in the service.

Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Mayow, Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Curragh, has proceeded on leave of absence. Captain G. C. S. Lombard, 2nd battalion 16th Regiment, will perform the duties of Assistant-Quartermaster-General at the Curragh during the absence of Colonel Mayow.

Assistant-Commissary-General J. S. Davenport is ordered from Aldershott, to relieve Assistant-Commissary-General D. B. Clarke, at the Curragh.

Major-General Bloomfield, commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, inspected the 96th Regiment, on the esplanade, in front of the Royal Barracks, yesterday morning. The regiment was formed on parade in complete marching order, at half-past ten o'clock, under the command of Colonel Scovell, and presented a fine-soldierly appearance. The usual evolutions were performed, after which the regiment was put through the manual and platoon exercise by Major Carrer.

The colonelcy of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade is vacant by the death of Lieutenant Sir Harry Smith. Although his name is not exactly next on the list, Major-General John Cox will in all probability, be the successor of Sir Harry. General Cox served from the beginning to the end of the Peninsular War with the regiment then the "Old 95th," and we doubt not that the wholesome principle of appointing officers to the command of regiments with which they have been honourably associated, and which was well exemplified in the recent appointments of Sir John Inglis to the 32nd, and Sir James Scarlett to the 5th Dragoon Guards, will not be departed from in this instance.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Navy.

The Channel Squadron is at present divided into two divisions. The starboard is still under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle at Devonport, and consists of the following ships—Royal Albert, 121; Donegal, 101; Aboukir, 90; Conqueror, 101; Centurion, 80. The Port division at Portsmouth, under the command of Rear-Admiral Erskine, is composed of the subjoined—Edgar, 91; Trafalgar, 90; Algiers, 91; Diadem, 32; Mersey, 40.

We have received of late numerous letters from naval officers complaining of the scheme of retirement which the present Board of Admiralty has carried into effect. The captains on the reserved list, to which they were promoted in 1851, appear to feel that they have been particularly hardly dealt with. This list consists of officers who served long and well, not only during the war, but subsequently, and whose advancement in the service was retarded when political interest had more weight at the Admiralty than professional attainments. One of our correspondents says—"At least two thirds of these officers were by their services justly entitled to their rank on the active list, but only accepted the offer to be placed on the reserve list in good feeling to the service, that younger men might advance." Surely it would be worth while to reconsider the position of these officers, and to allow them to advance in seniority and in pay the same manner as if they were on the active list. The cost to the country would be trifling, and the satisfaction which it would afford to the veterans whose best days were devoted to its cause would be an ample reward for the requisite disbursement.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

By the death of Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. David Earl of Leven and Melville, Vice Admiral John Sheridan, who is on the retired list of vice-admirals, and who was made a post captain upwards of 45 years ago, and in the receipt of only £1 per day as a vice admiral, becomes entitled to the 25s list, after 65 years' service in her Majesty's navy, he having entered the service in 1795. He was employed in the Channel, off Cadiz, among the Western Islands, and the home station, and made a lieutenant in 1801; and after a voyage to the West Indies was appointed senior of the Merlin, when he served in her in several skirmishes with the enemy's flotillas and batteries, near Havre, in 1803, and on one occasion put off in the boats and set fire to the Shannon frigate, which had run on shore under the strong batteries of Tatihou Island. While afterwards in the Bellerophon, 74, he served in her boats at the destruction of a Russian battery, in 1809, and in the attack on the Russian flotilla, near Percola Point, on the coast of Finland, and for his valuable services was gazetted. He became commander in 1810, and while commanding the Terror, bomb vessel, was engaged with the American batteries, near Baltimore, during the advance of the British army, under Colonel Brook, in 1814, and assisted at the capture of St. Mary's, the frontier town of the state of Georgia, in 1815. He obtained post rank, June 13, of the same year, and for a short time commanded the Levant, 20, in the West Indies, and afterwards on the Irish station. He accepted the retirement on Oct. 1, 1846, became rear-admiral Nov. 6, 1850, and vice-admiral, July 9, 1857.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

Referring to his continued efforts from the time he ascended the throne for securing the liberty of Italy, the promotion of her welfare and interests, and the extension of her influence, and to the Italian Princes, the Pope and King Ferdinand, and afterwards to Francis of Naples, he says it was natural that events in Northern and Central Italy should arouse men's minds in the South. In Sicily, excitement broke out in insurrection. A fight begun for freedom in Sicily; a brave warrior, devoted to Italy and to me (General Garibaldi), sailed to its aid. They were Italians. Could I, ought, I to have prevented them? The new Government in the two Sicilies was inaugurated in my name; but some of its acts caused apprehension that it should not, in every respect, well interpret that policy which is represented by my name. It was feared throughout Italy that under the shade of a glorious popularity, of a long-tried honesty, a faction should muster which was ready to sacrifice the forthcoming triumph of the national cause to the chimeras of its ambitious fanaticism. All Italians turned to me to avert this danger. It was my duty to do it, because in this present emergency it would be no moderation, no wisdom, but weakness and imprudence, to take with a strong hand direction of that national movement for which I am responsible before Europe. I have sent my soldiers into the Marches and Umbria, and scattered that ill-assorted mob of all nations which had gathered there as a new strange phase of foreign intervention, and, the worst of all, I have proclaimed Italy for the Italians, and will never allow it to become the nest of cosmopolite sects, assembling there to hatch reactionary plots, or to further the objects of universal democracy.

People of Southern Italy, my troops marched into your country to strengthen public opinion. I do not come to impose my will upon you, but to see that yours is respected. You will be called to manifest it. Whatever may be the course of events, I tranquilly await the judgment of civilised Europe, because I am convinced that I have fulfilled my duties as a King in Italy. My policy may not, perhaps, be useless to reconcile in Europe the progress of the people with the stability of monarchs. I know that in Italy I close the era of revolutions.

EPISCOPAL INCENTIVE TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

An address is published in the *Official Journal* of Naples from the Archbishop of Trani, to Victor Emmanuel, beseeching the King to hasten his arrival, and comply with the general wishes of the country.

Lord John Russell arrived in London yesterday evening.

AFFAIRS AT NAPLES AND GAETA.

Naples, 9th October (via Marseilles).—Mazzini having refused to leave Naples, the Pro-Dictator has prohibited political clubs and meetings. The Pro-Dictator has also forbidden Louis Blanc to open national ateliers. Dayald, Chief of the National Guard, has been dismissed.

The Diplomatic Corps at Gaeta have, at the instance of Spain, protested against the decree relative to Milano. All the Ambassadors signed the protest.

Admiral Lebarbi has refused to recognise the blockade of Gaeta and Messina, decreed by Garibaldi.

The French mail steamer Prota, has been seized.

SWISS REPLY TO THE COMPLAINT OF FRANCE.

Paris, Monday.—The Federal Council has communicated its reply to the complaint on the part of France by means of a verbal note, wherein the Federal Council expresses its regret on account of the events at Geneva, but states that they could not be considered as an international offence. The note adds that the flags of ambassadors and consuls alone are placed under the protection of international rights, but not flags hoisted on vessels or railways, where every State has the right to prohibit the hoisting of foreign flags.

AFFAIRS OF CHINA.

Shanghai, August 19.—The rebels attacked the city yesterday, but were repulsed with artillery. They had posted proclamations announcing their coming, and threatening vengeance unless the city submitted to them. The foreign residents have formed a volunteer corps. The greatest alarm prevails. Trade entirely stopped. The allied forces landed at Rehtang, on 1st August. The Chinamen informed the insurgents that the forts were empty. The allies thereupon took possession of them, and found only wooden guns and three men. Skirmishes with the Tartar cavalry, afterwards took place, in which fourteen men were wounded. The allied troops proceeded to the Taku Forts. An assault was prepared for the 15th August. The troops were healthy. The Isaac Bell has been totally wrecked; crew saved.

Canton, Aug. 24th.—The principal passes being in the hands of the rebels, trade is fettered.

Batavia, 24th Aug.—A mutiny of Swiss troops broke out at Samarang: 9 mutineers were killed, and 35 were sentenced to be hung. A similar rising intended by the Swiss troops throughout Java has been discovered.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, 25th.—No news has been received of further hostilities in New Zealand. Trade is worse. The departures of gold ships are the Norfolk, with 35,202 oz.; Ottawa, with 2,556 oz.; Swiftsure, 70,623 oz., and Water Nymph, 80,452 oz.

Adelaide, 25th Aug.—Business is extremely depressed. The above telegrams were forwarded to Trieste by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, which probably had been delayed by stormy weather.

DUTCH WAR IN BORNEO.

Alexandria, 7th Oct.—According to advices received here, the war in Borneo, against the natives, was continued advantageously to the Dutch. A revolt of the Foreign Legion at Samarang had taken place, but was immediately suppressed.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The letters from China, Australia, and Calcutta, by the Overland mail, will arrive in London to-morrow.

The Orwell has arrived from Melbourne, with £151,500 in gold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Turin, Oct. 15.—King Victor Emmanuel has entered the Neapolitan territory at Guillannou, amid the enthusiasm of the populace. The Marquis de Villamaria has proceeded to the frontier to meet the King.

Naples, Oct. 14.—The Pro-Dictator and the Minister remain in office. The decree convoking the popular assemblies, in order to vote on the annexation of Naples to Piedmont, still remains in force. Orisi has been dismissed from his functions.

Rome, 11th, via Marseilles.—General Goyon has sent three regiments to re-occupy Viterbo. General Lamoriciere and General Schmidt are expected here. Becdeliere has been appointed Colonel. Cardopa has been summoned to Gaeta. The Pope has issued a proclamation ordering an inquiry concerning the prisoners taken by the Sardinians, whom the Papal Government accuses the latter of having plundered. The proclamation also accords to the families an indemnity, commensurate with their conditions in life.

The report is current that Russia has sent considerable gifts to the Pope. Advices received from Gaeta state that the young Princes had again left for Capua, and that orders had been given for a renewal of the general attack against the Garibaldians.

Vienna, 13th.—The train conveying the Emperor of Austria has arrived here, amid the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the populace. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction to the managers of the railway.

TATTERSALL'S.

Cambridge—9 to 2 agst Dulcibella (taken and offered); 15 to 1 agst Thunderbolt (offered); 100 to 6 agst Stampedo (offered); 20 to 1 agst Maggiore (taken); 20 to 1 agst Contadina; 20 to 1 agst Sir William (taken); 25 to 1 agst Sutton (offered); 33 to 1 agst Cavriana (taken); 40 to 1 agst Gridiron (taken); 40 to 1 agst Seclusion (taken); 33 to 1 agst Ticket of Leave (taken and offered); 56 to 1 agst Signet; 1,000 to 10 agst Fravola (taken).

Derby—20 to 1 agst Diophantus (offered); 5,000 to 50 agst Pagoda (taken); 1,000 to 10 agst Wild Will (taken); 5,000 to 50 agst Phemy colt.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Cambridgeshire—5 to 1 agst Dulcibella (offered); 14 to 1 agst Thunderbolt (offered); 20 to 1 agst Prelude (taken); 20 to 1 agst Sutton (taken); 20 to 1 agst Stampedo (taken); 25 to 1 agst Optimist (offered); 25 to 1 agst Magpie (offered); 33 to 1 agst Precise (taken); 33 to 1 agst Contadina (taken); 33 to 1 agst Cavriana (taken); 40 to 1 agst Seclusion (taken); 40 to 1 agst Moorcock (taken); 50 to 1 agst Benbow (taken). No amount of business done; nothing in great force.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Village Belle, New York; D H Watjin, Callao; Shalimar, Callao; Billiante, Odessa; Velopign, Odessa; Giorgette, Odessa; Lussen, Odessa; Virginia, Taganrog; General Chasse, Odessa; White Eagle, St Ube's, Cork; Inrove, Ibraila; Bonatich Fanny, Odessa; Prateo, Catherine, Akyab; Edith Pepper, Caldera. Ship Australia; reports having spoken the Great Britain, outward bound, all well, on 20th August, latitude 30.58 S; longitude 27.18 W; Asia (s s), Liverpool, New York, and proceeded. Jessie, Cardenar; William and Joseph, Quebec, Cork; Gannymede, Ibraila; Visolo, Sulina; Aon, Sulina; Abebero, Sulina; Fredrich, Alexandria; Laurel, Labrador; Australia, Callao; Independent, Taganrog; Lillias, New York. Ship Echo, from Akyab, reported on shore inside of Dognose yesterday, was got off at 5 o'clock last evening, without damage. The Alexander, three masted schooner, of Quebec, from Ardrossan to Ohio, cargo pig iron, was off this port yesterday morning, 37 days out; loss of main and fore masts, and all attached; four men washed overboard. The wind being unfavourable she was driven past before assistance could reach her, and put into Youghal last evening.

Poor Law Commission.—The members of the Poor Law Board now in Dublin are—Mr. Alfred Power, Chief Commissioner; Edward Cardwell, Esq., Chief Secretary for Ireland; General Sir T. Larcom, Under Secretary, and Doctor John M'Donnell, M.D., Commissioner under provisions of Medical Charities Act. Mr. Edward Senior, second Commissioner, has arrived from the Continent, and will shortly resume his place at the board.

Library Society.—A paper will be read this evening by Mr. John Barden, in the room of the Library Society, 19, New-row South (near St. Patrick's Cathedral), on the "Constitution of the British Army." Chair to be taken at a quarter-past eight o'clock. Admission free.

Pedestrian Feat at Sandymount.—Mr. Levett commenced the arduous task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours, last evening, in a field at the rear of Mr. Doyle's hotel, Sandymount. A young gentleman well known in Dublin, Mr. H—re, has undertaken the same task for a large bet, and, having commenced some days since, has already performed 169 miles. Twenty-one times round the field constitute the mile, and the period of rest between each mile is three quarters of an hour. Mr. H—re appears still fresh and vigorous, and it is expected he will be able to finish the thousand miles. During the most inclement nights he can be seen performing his task, and several persons who have gone to see him testify to the fact that he continues to walk the task through the night. Mr. Levett now follows in his footsteps, and considerable interest has been aroused as to the success of the undertaking.

Trinity Church (Belfast) Bible Class.—The members of this flourishing class, which now enters the eighth year of its existence, held their annual soiree on Wednesday evening last, in the school-rooms adjoining the church. After partaking the usual *et ceteras* of a comfortable tea-meeting, the company present were addressed by the Rev. T. Campbell, who gave a very amusing and instructive account of his late tour on the Continent; also by the Rev. E. J. Hartrick and the Rev. Wm. P. Roe, on subjects suitable for the occasion. After hearing a few choice pieces of music sung by the choir, accompanied by Mr. Armstrong M'Mahon, the newly-appointed organist, the meeting separated.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The Potato Crop—Downpatrick.—Several farmers in this neighbourhood are at present busily engaged in raising their potato crop, and we have taken some pains to ascertain the best information on the subject of quantity and quality. Putting all our reports together, we find the result to be that, on the average, the yield is not more than half a crop as compared with that of last year. The proportion of sound to unsound, as they are dug, varies according to the description of potato; for instance, those called "Skerry blues" and "white rocks" are considerably exempt from the disease, the proportion of those tainted being in many cases not more than one to seven—that is, one cart of unsound to seven of sound. This is a highly favourable return, providing those at present sound remain so. On the other hand, there are kinds called "cruffles," "flounders," "forty-folds;" these latter sorts have suffered largely, the proportion of sound being only about one-fourth of the crop. Taking the average of all the kinds, the result would be about one-third of the entire crop diseased up to the present time."—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

The Anticipated Famine.—Killarney Board of Guardians, Tuesday.—A circular from the Poor Law Commissioners addressed to every Board of Guardians in Ireland was read. It stated that the accounts which had reached the Commissioners regarding the state of the potato crop showed that a great loss by blight had already occurred in some localities, and there was reason to fear from this cause, as well as from a deficiency in turf, that an increased pressure might take place on the funds provided for the relief of the poor. The guardians would please see the propriety of being prepared in time for the contingency of an increase in the number of paupers, and in striking the rates it would be found prudent to allow a liberal margin for contingencies, so as to avoid the necessity of making a supplemental rate or taking contracts at disadvantageous prices on account of want of funds. The Commissioners also drew attention to the expediency of at once looking after the sanitary state of the workhouse, and seeing that a full stock of clothing was provided. The following, which is the concluding paragraph of the circular, refers to a subject of some importance—the renewal of out-door relief:—"It is not likely that the guardians will place their main reliance on the vacant room in the workhouses as the most efficient means of meeting the possible increase of distress in reference to the able bodied adult inmates of either sex and their dependants; this view is in perfect accordance with the letter and spirit of the Irish Poor Relief Acts. The guardians will bear in mind at the same time that certain classes of the destitute poor designated in the 1st sec. of the 10th Vic., c. 31, are relievable either in or out of the workhouse, and that the power of giving out-door relief may be occasionally exercised with advantage in cases which fall strictly within the provisions above referred to. This is more especially the case in seasons of extraordinary distress, inasmuch as it may become desirable to reserve this space in the workhouse for classes which cannot be relieved otherwise than in the workhouse until that establishment is full, or has been rendered unavailable by the presence of infectious disease."—*Tralee Chronicle.*

New Primitive Wesleyan Chapel.—On yesterday (Sunday), the neat chapel erected by the Primitive Wesleyan Church in Mill-lane, off Sandy-row, was opened for Divine worship. The Rev. John White, of Dublin, officiated in the chapel at ten in the forenoon an at two in the afternoon, when large congregations were present. In the evening, Mr. White occupied the pulpit in Donegall-place Chapel, when the building was crowded to excess. The discourses were worthy of Mr. White's reputation as an earnest and powerful preacher. Collections were taken up at all the services to assist in liquidating the debt contracted in erecting the new chapel.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Early Winter.—The Morne Mountains, on the South-East of this county, were, on Friday morning, covered with snow. We are informed, also, that at Cookstown, county Tyrone, as well as on all the table-land of that locality, the soil was, on the same day, mantled with Winter's garb, although the oat crops there, being unripe, are still uncut.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Serious Accident from an Explosion of Gunpowder.—Tarbert October 12.—A most melancholy occurrence happened here on Thursday evening. Mr. Arthur Marshall was selling some blasting powder, when, to show the strength of it, he put a small compliment on the counter, and applied a light to it. The consequence was, that when it ignited, the flame reached a cask containing 61lbs. of powder that was inside the counter, which exploded, and blew the shop window and everything on it against the Rev. Mr. Foley's house opposite. In a short time after, another small cask, containing 25lbs., exploded, and set everything in the shop on fire; and again there were four small explosions from some smaller quantities of powder. Providentially, no lives were lost. Mr. Marshall and his wife are most seriously burnt, particularly the wife, who, it is supposed, will not recover. Mr. William O'Donnel, Mrs. John Young, and others, who were in at the time, are also very much injured. Had the shop door been closed at the moment the large cask exploded, the house would have been blown to pieces, and the consequences dreadful. The town was in a complete uproar, looking at the house on fire, and afraid to give any assistance to put it out, dreading they would be blown to atoms.—*Kerry Post.*

Sir James Outram.—There is a great man who has landed on the shores of England so gently that the land has not been conscious of the presence of one of her most distinguished soldiers and statesmen. We regret deeply to hear that the cause which led to General Sir James Outram's retirement from the Council Board of Calcutta still exists to such an extent as to prevent his receiving the marks of public respect and private homage and affection which the distinguished services and the personal character of "the modern Bayard" have richly earned. We only give expression to the feelings of all who know either the man or his services, when we venture to say we hope the day will soon come when Sir James Outram will be restored to the full possession of his strength, and that he may enjoy for many years the honours he has won, in a field where honour is, indeed, hardly won.

Lord Clyde and the Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers.—In reply to a letter addressed to him by the secretary of No. 3 Company City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteers, General Lord Clyde has consented, as the following letter shows, to be enrolled as an honorary member:—"London, August 4.—General Lord Clyde presents his compliments to Mr. Macmillan, and will be happy to be enrolled as an honorary member in the Company of Artillery Volunteers to which he is secretary.—Donald Macmillan, Esq., 36, Barony-street, Edinburgh, N.B."

St. George's-in-the-East.—On Sunday the services at the church of St. George's-in-the-East were conducted with comparatively little interruption upon the whole, although after the conclusion of that in the evening there was a disturbance within the church which, occurring in any other religious edifice, would have been considered disgraceful. At intervals, during the morning service, a small group of persons, well known for the opposition they have all along waged to the rector's mode of conducting the services, rendered themselves so conspicuous by the energy with which they read the responses, and by their derisive coughing, that Mr. Compton, one of the sidesmen charged with the duty of maintaining order within the church, marked the ringleaders among them, one being a young woman, with the view, it is said, to a charge in the neighbouring police court. At the evening service the precaution of closing the galleries to the public was again had recourse to, and with a satisfactory result, for it tends to bring the whole congregation, and especially the disorderly portion of it, more within the view of those on whom the duty devolves of maintaining something like decorum in a place where that has long been unknown. On the doors being opened the church was speedily filled with the usual mixed multitude, composed principally of young men and women, who took possession of the pews indiscriminately, and whose demeanour was marked by the customary excitement. It required but small powers to perceive that few were there for any other purpose than vague curiosity, and that there was, as there has ever been since the disturbances began, a marked absence of the class of grown-up people, accompanied by their families, who usually attend the church of the parish in which they reside. Except, perhaps, the rector's and the churchwardens' pews, anything like a proprietary right in a sitting in the church appears for the present in abeyance, and the whole place is as much common ground as the greatest stickler for free sittings in churches could desire. The Rev. Mr. Hansard, who has the provisional cure of the parish, read the prayers and lessons; and an extempore sermon, which had for its object to inculcate the idea of the all-pervading love of God, was afterwards preached by the Rev. F. Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. Now and then there was an attempt, during the devotional part of the service, and at the conclusion of the lessons, to provoke a general cough, by a handful of ill-mannered people, apparently acting in concert, who had contrived to seat themselves together in front of the reading desk, but it was a comparative failure, a better feeling pervading the general body of the congregation. The sermon was attentively listened to throughout. Among the congregation was no less distinguished a person than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who occupied a seat in the churchwardens' pew. For some time at the conclusion of the service, the ill-disposed part of the congregation seemed loath to leave the church, and once the appearance of things was rather alarming. A crowd of people, by chance or design, got hemmed up in a corner in front of the vestry door into which the clergyman had retired, and created an unseemly uproar for some little time, the object of which was hardly intelligible. Numbers who were leaving the church returned to see what was the matter, thus making "confusion worse confounded;" others stood up on the seats or jumped from pew to pew; while the malcontents in front of the vestry gave expression to their dissatisfaction, whatever it was, in tones of angry altercation, which rang through the building. But at sight of the portly figure of Police-inspector Allison, who was present during the service in plain clothes, and who came to quell the disturbance, assisted by the churchwardens, sidesmen, and beadles, the people gradually dispersed and retired from the church. Mr. Gladstone witnessed the scene from the churchwardens' pew, and did not leave the edifice until order was being restored.

Mr. Edwin James and General Garibaldi.—The Sicilian expedition of the adventurous Mr. Edwin James appears to have terminated without bloodshed. A bulletin issued in the papers of this week informs us that the penates of 27, Berkeley-square, have received their master in safety once again. In six weeks he has achieved everlasting glory and renown. He has not only contributed to the overthrow of the tottering throne of the Bourbons, given much good advice (gratis) to the bewildered Garibaldi, and on one occasion prevented, by his example, a rout of the revolutionary army, but he has also done some skirmishing on his own private account. While General Garibaldi was moving upon Capua, our own hero was laying siege to the Marylebone Vestry and to fame; and after a series of brilliant manœuvres, he has taken his constituents fairly by storm. In the field and in the council chamber, in the hour of triumph and in the hour of panic and dismay, in the street, in the palace, in the dungeon, there was our British adventurer to be seen, superintending the progress of affairs, taking down on paper his impressions of the scene, cheering himself on to new exertions, and letting Italy know that the eye of the Marylebone Vestry was upon her. Like other famous men, he has been his own commentator and historian. It may be said of some great characters of the past, that by their energy and genius they have almost converted the history of their own times into a biography of themselves. M. Alexandre Dumas and Mr. Edwin James have, in their own unaffected way, done something of the kind for the present conflict in Southern Italy. No client can have been for a moment in the dark as to the exact address of the member for Marylebone during the long vacation. Even the wicked prisoners at Brighton, who were eating their heads off in jail, and pining to be tried by the Recorder on his return, had at least this consolation for being kept waiting, that they knew whereabouts he was. They had the privilege of whiling away the time over his eloquent epistles in their lonely cells. They knew that he was serving the cause of humanity and of freedom, and they could, at all events, address him through the post. Letter after letter duly appearing in the *Times* kept us thoroughly informed of every motion, not merely of General Garibaldi, but, what was far more important, of Mr. Edwin James. At last the inevitable hour arrived for his return. *Cedunt arma togæ.* He has laiddown the military pen and reassumed the civic gown. The secret diplomatist has disappeared, the friend of Garibaldi has vanished, and in his old place we see once more the Marylebone orator and statesman. Just as General Garibaldi intends, we read, when all is over, to retire to his island home in Capri, General Edwin James, in the zenith of his glory and the middle of his career, has come back to 27, Berkeley-square.—*Saturday Review.*

Pickpockets on the Railway.—On Saturday, at Croydon, two fashionably-dressed men, known as associates of the swell mob, were charged with stealing a purse containing 12s, from the person of Mary Ann Greenwell, in a third-class carriage on the London and Croydon Railway. The prosecutrix, who was compelled by summons to attend, stated that on the 2nd instant, whilst with her husband and a female friend proceeding to Croydon fair, on reaching the station she missed her purse, and found her pocket had been cut. Information was given to the police, and the prisoners, whom she identified as sitting next her in the carriage, were taken into custody. Elizabeth Richards, who accompanied prosecutrix, said she distinctly saw the prisoner Wilson fumbling about her friend's dress, and the other prisoner was covering him by pretending to read a newspaper, and dropping it over her knees. The prisoners were identified as the associates of well-dressed thieves who frequented the railway stations, and although the property was not found upon them they were sentenced to three months' hard labour under the Vagrant Act.

Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—The thirty-eighth report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, just issued, gives the total amount of the receipts and expenditure on the Royal forests and woodlands for the year ending the 31st of March. The receipts have amounted to £50,329 4s 5d, and the expenditure to £32,443 13s 3d, thus showing, after paying all expenses, a balance of £18,885 11s 2d. Some of the differences between the income and expenditure are curious. Thus, the income derived from Windsor Forest and parks was only £2,566 3s 6d, whilst the outlay amounts to £10,306 1s 11d, the difference being on the wrong side in this instance £7,739 18s 5d. On the other hand, the New Forest shows a balance in favour of the Crown of £9,641 8s 5d, the receipts being £22,554 10s, and the outgoings £12,913 1s 7d. In most of the forests, &c., with the exception of Windsor, the revenue is expected to considerably augment in value. In the balance-sheet for the land revenue department, for the year ending March 31st last, the income is stated to be £44,9441 18s 1d; the expenditure, under the different branches of outlay, £117,873 7s 5d; amount paid over to the exchequer, £234,479 5s 8d, leaving a balance at the date referred to of £47,089 3s 4d.

Whiskers in the Army.—Considerable consternation has been caused in the camp at Aldershott by the issue of the following memorandum, by order of Lieut.-General Pennefather, the general in command:—"Memorandum.—The Lieut.-General wishes that general officers commanding brigades, at their half-yearly inspections, will direct their particular attention to the length of the whiskers of the officers and men. The Lieut.-General has observed that some officers of the division have whiskers of a most unusual size and length.—(By order) J. W. Armstrong, Assistant-Adjutant-General."

THE COMTE DE PARIS.—We regret to state that an accident occurred on Saturday last to his Royal Highness the Comte de Paris, while hunting, by which his Royal Highness sustained a fracture of one of the bones of the right leg. Fortunately, the accident happened near Claremont, and Dr. Izod, of Esher, who was on the spot, lost no time in setting the injured limb. From the latest inquiries, we are very glad to learn that the young Prince is going on as favourably as possible.

LONDON IRISH RIFLES (28TH MIDDLESEX).—On Saturday the London Irish paraded at Burlington House, but there was a limited attendance, the first company being absent on leave for a week, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Captain Jones. The band, however, under the direction of Mr. Cowen, were in attendance, and played the "Dead March in Saul," as a tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman, whose loss is deeply felt by his brother officers and members of the corps. The subscription to erect a monument to the memory of Captain Jones is rapidly increasing.

ACCIDENT TO A RIFLE VOLUNTEER.—Last week a party of five young men, among whom was Mr. Frederick George Furse, clerk in the Cardiff Post-office, a member of the 10th (Cardiff) Rifle Volunteers, went for private practice at the target on the moors. Mr. Furse had just discharged his rifle, and afterwards went to the butt to score for his companions. It is supposed that Mr. Furse was in the act of looking at the target to see the effect of his shot, when one of the party fired at a range of 400 yards. The ball from his rifle struck poor Furse in the leg, shattering the bone in a dreadful manner. They conveyed the wounded man to the infirmary, where the limb was amputated. He is going on favourably.

THE ROAD MURDER.—It appears that a more complete examination of Mr. Kent's house has taken place, and several places where a person could have been concealed have been found. It is now stated, for the first time publicly, that on the night before the murder the drawingroom window was left open until after nightfall, and that the clothes were brought in from the wash that evening by the back way, the messengers coming in several times without being observed by any individual in the house. That the assassin was not a resident in the house, however, is rendered exceedingly improbable by the fact that further investigation showed, beyond doubt, that Miss Constance's nightgown must have been stolen either for the purpose of screening or incriminating that young lady. That it was not accidentally lost is now perfectly clear. Mr. Kent himself speaks in a suspicious strain of the two men, Benger and Nutt, who found the body. He had, some time since, a quarrel with them; in the one case on account of the theft of some apples, and in the other for poaching the river, the fishing belonging to Mr Kent. They are both related to the washerwoman Holley, from whose possession the nightgown is affirmed to have been abstracted; and she, again, is nearly related to a servant, named Sparks, who eighteen months ago left Mr. Kent's service in anger.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT HORNSEY.—On Friday night Mr. Brent, deputy coroner for West Middlesex, resumed the investigation at the Hornsey Wood House Tavern, Hornsey, into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. William Skinner, of No. 30, Dalston-terrace, Dalston, whose lifeless body was found in the New River on the morning of Wednesday, the 3rd inst. It will be remembered that at the last examination several documents were laid before the deputy coroner, including last year's receipt for the payment of deceased's life insurance. It also appears that there was a pawnbroker's duplicate for an overcoat, which had been pledged at Mr Gamson's, pawnbroker, Kingslandroad, for 5s on the day previous to the finding of the body. The deceased left that morning as usual, with his customary sandwich for luncheon, as supposed, to proceed to his place of business, he having been engaged as a cutter in Mr. Early Smith's clothing establishment, Houndsditch, at a salary of over £200 a year. On the previous Saturday, however, he was dismissed, his employer, notwithstanding, being under the impression that he would attend as usual on the Monday morning, when he would have been gladly received, for he was his right-hand man and very clever. Deceased did not acquaint his wife with the fact of his dismissal, but left home in the morning as usual. On Tuesday morning he went to the pawnbroker's, and obtained half a crown on his overcoat, returning in the evening for a like amount. Mr. Everett, surgeon, of Crouch-end, Hornsey, made a *post mortem* examination of the body, as directed by the deputy coroner, the result being that there was no presence of spirit or drug in the stomach, and it was entirely void of food. There was nothing but dirty water in the stomach. The only conclusion, therefore, as to the cause of death that he could arrive at, was suffocation from drowning. The deputy coroner, addressing the jury, said they could not come to the conclusion that the deceased had neither been drugged nor ill-used, and that death was caused by drowning; but as to how he came into the water they had no witnesses who, upon that fact, could throw the least light. They must, therefore, find their verdict upon the evidence before them. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased was found dead in the New River from the mortal effects of suffocation by drowning, but by what means he came into the water there was no evidence to show." It was understood that the life insurance policy was for £500, and fully paid up to December. He has left a widow and five children.

POISONOUS PAPERHANGINGS.—The Royal Engineers have received orders from the War Department no longer to permit green paper to adorn the walls of officers' quarters, and of other Government buildings. In some countries on the Continent, the police are stringent in refusing permission to decorators of the beautiful tints now brought out in this favourite colour; and the attention of our own authorities has been drawn to it, from the circumstance of medical men being called upon to treat officers for complaints, to account for the contraction of which they were completely at a loss. It is said that a gallant colonel, at Woolwich, who breeds and keeps a large stock of choice canaries, was greatly annoyed in finding the most valuable birds drooping and dying by threes and fours at a time. At length, his family being attacked repeatedly by throat and mouth complaints, apparently caused by arsenic, it was suspected that the deleterious substance was evaporated by the heat of the room from the green paper on the walls; and this suspicion proving, on examination, to be well founded, the order above alluded to was promulgated for future observance.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER IN SCOTLAND.—The *Scotsman* of Saturday last says:—Yesterday morning frost set in severely, and there is some apprehension that potatoes on the ground must have suffered injury. The ice on pools was nearly half an inch thick yesterday morning, and the ground not covered was frozen to a depth of one inch. A self-registering thermometer in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, (at Canaan) marked 24 deg. F., and a thermometer in a different exposure marked 28 deg. This shows a degree of cold rarely observed at this period of the year. Last year, on the morning of the 21st October, a severe frost commenced, damaged the potatoes so much that about one-fourth of the tubers were rendered unfit for the table. This year a very small portion of the crop is yet in the pits, potato-lifting having just commenced, while last year not more than one-third of the crop was exposed to the frost. Prices have advanced this week, and as much as 23s per boll of 4 cwt. have been given for potatoes in the vicinity of Dunbar. Last year the mangel crop was injured by the frost, which commenced on the 21st October; and it is not improbable that this crop will also be damaged by the lowness of the temperature yesterday. Any of the uncut corn which is yet green will also be considerably damaged by the frost. Last night the barometer fell considerably; wind S.W., showing that a change is imminent.

NOTES ON NURSING.—Is it not living in a continual mistake to look upon diseases, as we do now, as separate entities, which must exist, like cats and dogs? instead of looking upon them as conditions, like a dirty and a clean condition, and just as much under own own control; or rather as the re-actions of a kindly nature, against the conditions, in which we have placed ourselves. I was brought up, both by scientific men and ignorant women, distinctly to believe that small box, for instance, was one thing of which there was once a first specimen in the world, which went on propagating itself, in a perpetual chain of descent, just as much as that there was a first dog (or a first pair of dogs), and that small pox would not begin itself any more than a new dog would begin without there having been a parent dog. Since then I have seen with my eyes and smelt with my nose small pox growing up in first specimens, either in close rooms or in overcrowded wards, where it could not by any possibility have been "caught," but must have begun. Nay, more, I have seen diseases begin, grow up, and pass into one another. Now, dogs do not pass into cats. I have seen, for instance, with a little over-crowding, continued fever grow up; and little more, typhoid fever; and with a little more, typhus, and all in the same ward or hut. Would it not be far better, truer, and more practical if we looked upon disease in this light? For diseases, as all experience shows, are adjectives, not noun substantives. There are not a few popular opinions, in regard to which it is useful at times to ask a question or two. For example, it is commonly thought that children must have what are commonly called "children's epidemics," "current contagions," &c.; in other words, that they are born to have measles, hooping-cough, perhaps even scarlet fever, just as they are born to cut their teeth if they live.—Now, do tell us, why must a child have measles? Oh! because you say, we cannot keep it from infection—other children have measles—and it must take them—and it is safer that it should. But why must other children have measles? And if they have, why must yours have them, too? If you believed in and observed the laws for preserving the health of houses which inculcate cleanliness, ventilation, white-washing, and other means, and which, by the way, are laws, as implicitly as you believe in the popular opinion; for it is nothing more than an opinion, that your child must have children's epidemics, don't you think that, upon the whole, your child would be more likely to escape altogether?—*Florence Nightingale.*

THE ABERDEEN FAILURES.—On Friday the examination of Mr. Anthony Blaikie was resumed before the sheriff at Aberdeen, when a number of bill transactions by the firm were made the subject of investigation. In reference to a statement made up by the trustee, showing the balance yearly at the debit of Mr. John Blaikie's private accounts in the company's books, giving a balance between December, 1855, and March, 1860, both included, the bankrupt said:—"I believe that the results shown in that statement are substantially correct. According to that statement there was at my brother's debit at December, 1858, £33,477; and adding to that sum, say £10,000, for bad debts which were bad in 1855, there appears a deficiency in the company's assets at Dec. 1858, of £43,477. At December, 1858, when we obtained the advance of £16,500 from our friends, as referred to in my deposition on the previous day, there was at my brother's debit in the company's books, according to the above statement, £61,827, to which, if the £10,000 above referred to of bad debts up to 1855 be added, there appears a deficiency in the company's assets at December, 1859, of £71,827." When the application to friends was made in December last he did not consider the firm solvent.

WILD FOWL SHOOTING.—On the Brodie Lock, Capt. Duncan Baillie and Alfred Baillie, Esq., had a very good day's shooting at wild-geese, killing 4 at one drive. One of the birds sent for preservation is of a kind seldom seen in this part of the country, and hardly ever before the month of November; it is the white fronted goose. Lapland is said to be their native country, from which they migrate to more genial climates.—*Inverness Courier.*

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CENTURION ON FIRE.—The following graphic details are supplied by a correspondent of the *Morning Herald*:—"Lately, the terrible 'fire bell' was heard on board this noble ship. The conduct of all on board was so truly good and great, as related to me by an eyewitness, that I hope you may consider it a pleasure to lay before your readers, to the honour of our navy, the following extract of a letter now before me, written a few days since, viz.:—'Such a frightful occurrence as a fire taking place on board one of the ships of the fleet of course caused at the time great excitement, but it is astonishing how soon it dies away; indeed, for the last two or three days, but little mention has been made of it. One thing I am glad to say—not a single man was lost, and the flames were extinguished with nearly as much calmness as if the men had been only practising. One might easily picture a fire on board a ship as the most frightful thing that could be conceived. The Centurion's muster at the time recorded eight hundred men. Contemplate the first cry of 'Fire! fire!' the ship's on fire! followed by the furious ringing of the fire bell, the noise of which might be heard for miles and miles round—yet, no alarm! no disorder! though all know a fire on board is not like a fire on shore—from the latter you can fly when necessary—a ship's boat could not take one fourth of the persons on board. Still, with this fact always present, through the most anxious part of the night, when it seemed that the flames would master all efforts to subdue them, I could not but admire the scene. There were the marines drawn up in bodies armed and standing up like spectres in the gloom! not to stir from the spot on which they stood till the deck was burned from beneath them; unless ordered—and the captain in the midst of his anxiety carrying the heart of oak in his face! I think I might very vividly describe the scene, as it made a great impression on my mind—the fire was blazing close to the magazine, where it would only take one spark to have ignited tons and tons of powder, shell, and other most destructive combustibles; but still, not on a single face did I see the mark of fear! "Blue Jackets" may, indeed, be admired for their fearlessness of human danger; but you must not tell them that 'Old Bogie is coming.' A sailor will not go out to fight a ghost. Such is the great edifice, sir, on which England bids her 'sons of industry' to rest their hopes for protection, should ever the overbalanced operations of an envious mind lead an enemy to attack our shores. Who can doubt the truth of Jack's motto, '*Semper paratus?*'"

THE GREAT EASTERN.—During the last week the directors have, it is understood, received from the New York consignees of the great ship the sum of £14,000, but have not yet received the accounts which will enable them to judge as to the financial results of the trip. It is, however, expected that the receipts from passengers and visitors will very nearly balance the expenses. There is no probability of the ship making another voyage until the next spring; the tides will not admit of moving her off the gridiron at Milford, even if it were desirable she should be floated, until about Christmas next. The alterations required for the screw shaft, for replacing the new injection feed pipes by other modes of supplying the boilers, the warming apparatus, and other details, will involve an outlay of from £15,000 to £20,000. The examination of the ship made by the surveyors of the Board of Trade has shown that the hull has sustained no injury whatever, that not a plate has moved, nor a rivet started; but that in a few cases where the paint has been rubbed off, the plates have been corroded away some minute fraction of an inch. The £100,000 of preference capital raised six months since has been received and almost entirely expended. A sum of £40,000 and interest was required to pay off the existing mortgage, and some pressing liabilities were also liquidated. Added to these items there is now the award against the company on Mr. Scott Russell's claim of £18,000. The payment of this the directors are advised to resist, and steps will be taken as early as possible to set aside the award on various grounds—among others that it contains matter not included in the original order of reference. In the event of the company having to pay this sum, additional capital will be required. The directors will, it is stated, issue a report to the shareholders early next week.

AT SEA IN A STORM.—On the morning of the 3rd the William Simpson, a boat of little more than 15 tons, belonging to Peterhead, left the Tay for her native port with a heavy cargo of mussels. She was manned by William and Alexander Alexander, with two of their sons, boys about 14 years of age. Suddenly the wind rose, and, finding it impossible to breast the storm, they ran to sea, and continued thus till it is calculated they were at least a hundred miles from the land. Being unable to carry canvas, or even take down the mast, they were entirely at the mercy of the waves, and could only struggle to keep their vessel from sinking. The perilous condition of the poor fishermen, with their little boys, it would be impossible to conceive. Here, in a small boat—their provisions destroyed, without fire, wet and weary, in the midst of the raging elements—their only prospect was a watery grave. A large quantity of the cargo was thrown overboard; twice was the boat nearly filled with water and the waves continued to break over her. The two boys soon became exhausted, and were placed under the only shelter an open boat can afford, that their parents might not see them die. They refused to remain, and the last edible remnant—a raw cabbage—was divided between them. Hard were the struggles of the two fishermen, and yet they toiled on as those insured to difficulties and to storms only can. For five days did Wm. Alexander remain at the helm, except twice when he was dashed by a wave into the of the boat, while his brother attended to the pump. At last the calm came; and with what strength remained, stimulated by the hope that even yet, through a kind Providence, they might be saved, they made for the land. On Sunday they arrived at Stonehaven, having been nearly five days at sea, during which they had eat little, slept none, and been subjected to the severest labour. The news of their safety was received by anxious friends with delight and astonishment.—*Peterhead Sentinel.*

IRISH VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—On Friday night a meeting was held in the Scottish Exhibition Rooms, called for the purpose of enrolling members for the formation of an Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps in Glasgow. Capt. A. K. Murray occupied the chair, and explained that, though a Scotchman, he was present to countenance, from patriotic motives, the formation in this city of an Irish Volunteer Corps. Mr. Shields moved that instead of organising a separate corps, those desirous of enrolling themselves members should amalgamate with an Irish corps which was already established in Glasgow. The motion was agreed to, and a committee of seven was appointed to carry out the arrangements.—*North British Daily Mail.*

THE HERRING BRAND.—The use of the Government brand increased greatly since last year. The fourpenny fee realised £1,000 at Wick and £600 to £700 at Helmsdale and Lyster, and promises further increase.

DISINFECTION OF THE SEWAGE AT CARLISLE.—At the town of Carlisle a public effort is being made by Mr. M'Dougall to demonstrate that the sewage of great towns may be effectually and inexpensively disinfected. He has obtained a lease of the sewage of Carlisle, and of 100 acres of land close to the town. He now disinfects the sewage as it issues from the town with a carbonic acid solution, and then leads it over the land. Dr. Angus Smith gives a full account of the present results of the experiment, which he speaks of as being perfectly successful. He says the land can be seen by anyone passing out of Carlisle by the Caledonian Railway to the north. The crops of grass are very rich upon it; but at present so many sheep and cattle graze on it that it is kept somewhat bare. The result is that the sewage flows over the land, and no one on walking over the ground can tell that the moisture in it is other than the rain. There is no long canal running to the sea, costing a great deal of money wherever it goes; neither is there a beautiful river tainted by sewage, becoming loathsome to all the senses, and a grave to the fish that have so long frequented it, to the profit and pleasure of the inhabitants. Sewage may now cease to be an evil as it issues from towns. It need not be dreaded by any of the proprietors of land, neither need it be dreaded by manufacturers on the streams, if there be convenient land as at Carlisle; and, in any case, putrefaction or pollution of the air may be made to cease. The whole of the Carlisle sewage is thus absorbed. The average amount is 666,116 gallons. The sewage is led on the land by trenches merely. The whole cost of the establishment was under £400. The cost of the material for disinfecting the sewage of Carlisle is 5s 3d per day, or £95 per annum. Dr. Angus Smith concludes, from the results of this experiment, that a great problem is solved. He considers that it is shown that sewage may be made to be entirely inoffensive to the most delicate senses: that it may be even made to disappear, and not pollute the rivers; and that the effect may be produced in such a way as not only to lead to no expense, but to be rather a source of at least some profit, although the exact amount cannot yet be estimated. The plan has only been in operation at Carlisle during this season. The estimated increase of produce is more than double.—*Lancet.*

THE "*Pays*" ON ASSASSINATION.—When the late King of Naples—we mean the dead Bomba—was reviewing his troops on the 8th December, 1856, on the Piazza d'Armi, a young man stepped from the ranks and fired his musket point-blank at the King. The curvetting of his horse saved his Majesty. The baffled regicide was a Calabrese student, who entered the Neapolitan army in place of his brother, who was drawn by conscription. His name was Agesilas Milano. Of course he was executed. But the hour and the man at last came, and Italy was free; and by a decree of General Garibaldi's the relatives of Milano have been granted a pension. About midnight on the 11th of February, 1818, as the Duke of Wellington, who was then in Paris, endeavouring to obtain for France some remission of the demands made by the German Powers, was stepping from his carriage to enter his hotel, he was fired at, the bullet narrowly missing his grace. The would-be assassin escaped at the moment. He was afterwards apprehended, but acquitted from want of evidence; no moral doubt, however, was entertained of his guilt. When Napoleon died at St. Helena, he marked his approval of this atrocious attempt on the life of his great rival by bequeathing the assassin Cantillon 10,000 francs. Assassination is rightly considered in modern times one of the most cowardly crimes; even when the victim is a tyrant who may have violated all rights, human and divine, little sympathy is felt for the man who takes upon himself the awful responsibility of vindicating by the dagger the wrongs of a whole people. In the jargon of politics tyrannicide is worse than a crime—it is a blunder; and nothing is plainer than had Milano succeeded in his attempt against the King of Naples, the cause which goaded him on would have still remained. The tyranny of the son did not suffer by comparison with that of the father. The *Pays*, however, sees in the pension given to Milano the glorification of assassination. "What would become of the progress of political liberty," it says, "if honours rendered to assassination were to form part of the law? There must be no premium for murder, otherwise Agesilas Milano would justify Ravaillac, while Louvel and Alibaud would excuse Jacques Clement." But what of Cantillon's attempt on the life of the Duke of Wellington? In what language should it be denounced? Napoleon himself justified it and rewarded it. Will the *Pays* do so likewise? The granting of a pension to the relatives of Milano, even should they be, as is extremely probable, in comparative indigence, was a mistake, and as such is to be condemned. But so long as Cantillon's crime is passed over in silence, and that assassin looked on as a Bonapartean hero, the strictures of the *Pays* will lose more than half their force. Let the *Pays* condemn by all means, but let it be consistent.—*The Press.*

"It is quite true," says the *Dresden Journal*, "that a great number of persons arrested in Hungary and Italy have been taken to Josephstadt. Above 200 Hungarians are now in that fortress. They are allowed full liberty within the town, but may not go outside the gates without permission from the officer in command."

The Turin correspondent of the *Monde* announces that the chaplains of the Royal Sardinian Chapel in London have discontinued saying the usual prayers for the King. We are happy to confirm this fact. The disgraced name of Victor Emmanuel is not now heard within the walls of a building which owes so much to the piety of his Catholic ancestors. St. Anselm's, we are glad to say, is no longer the "Royal Sardinian" Chapel.—*Weekly Register.*

THE POPE'S BELGIAN RECRUITS.—"It appears," says the *Monde*, "that the Belgian Government refuses to recognise such Belgians as were made prisoners while fighting for the cause of the church. They have, it declares, lost their quality of Belgian subjects by taking service under a foreign prince."

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.—According to the latest official dispatches which have reached Paris from Italy, King Victor Emmanuel is expected to take the command of the Piedmontese troops on the banks of the Volturno about the 20th of this month. Garibaldi will act under the orders of the patriot King, as during the late war against Austria.

FRENCH GAMBLERS.—The police of Paris made a descent the other night on a clandestine gambling-house, kept by a female who called herself Mme. de Marseilles. The apartment, sumptuously fitted up, was frequented by ladies of the demi-monde, actresses of the minor theatres, whose presence attracted young men of family, foreigners, and others, who were made the prey of Greeks and professed gamblers. When the police entered the place a large party were assembled, and being thus taken *in flagrante delicto* the lady of the house was arrested, and the stakes and all the furniture in the room seized.

THE WARSAW MEETING.—"The approaching interview at Warsaw," says a letter from Berlin of the 10th, "reminds one of that which took place at Olmutz a short time before the Crimean war between the Emperor Nicholas I. of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince of Prussia. The object of the Czar was to obtain as a recompense for the services he had rendered to Austria in Hungary the support of that power for his projects in the East, or at least her friendly neutrality. Austria made fine promises, but every one knows how they were performed. The Prince of Prussia, on the contrary, openly declared that he could not approve of the views of Russia; he had, it was said, a violent altercation with the Emperor, his brother-in-law, and at the end withdrew from the conference, saying that he had not come to Olmutz as heir to the crown of Prussia, but as a general charged to inspect the Austrian federal troops. We may hope that the Prince Regent will carry with him to Warsaw the same frankness and the same clearsightedness, without the reserve which he was under on the former occasion, and that he will know how to resist the pretensions of Austria as well as the Legitimist tendencies of the Court of Russia, and endeavour to turn the Sovereigns from the pursuit of an impossible object by recommending them to adopt a conciliatory policy, and take into account the rights of the Italian people. If he should speak otherwise, he will completely misunderstand the mission of his own country, as well as the object of the wishes of the German people."

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF 100 LIVES.—Accounts of losses at sea, principally in the North Sea and the Baltic, continue to be received at Lloyd's. Thisted advices state that during the late heavy gale a large steamer, with cotton, sank near that place, and the passengers and crew, numbering probably about 100 persons, were all drowned. A great many bodies, among them women and children, had been washed ashore. A large English ship and an English barque, both with railway iron, and an English brig, with several other vessels, are also reported lost between Thisted and Ringkjobing.

FRENCH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.—The French Government have addressed a series of inquiries to the Chambers of Commerce throughout France, to obtain their opinion as to the advisableness of anticipating the dates fixed by the Commercial Treaty for the admission at the reduced duties of the various classes of British manufactures. The Chamber of Commerce of Rouen, well known as a body devoted to the old restrictive system, has replied in favour of maintaining the delays to their utmost extent. That of Boulogne, which has always taken a most active part in the support and dissemination of liberal commercial views, and is presided over by M. Adam, a leading member of the Commercial Reform Association, has expressed its opinion that the prolongation of the present period of transition and suspense is injurious to all interests alike, and that British machinery and tools ought to be admitted at the reduced rates forthwith, and all other articles on the 31st December, instead of at various intervals extending to the 31st of October, 1861. Between these extreme views it is expected that various intermediate recommendations will be made; but it is thought that a majority of the replies will be in favour of anticipating the period for the complete operation of the provisions of the treaty to a greater or less extent.—*From the Times' City Article.*

THE BATTLE OF VOLTURNO.—The most brilliant episode of the action of the 1st of October was the recapture of the battery at the foot of Mont San-Angelo. When I left Santa-Maria, I knew that this battery had been very much disabled in the morning. Garibaldi arrived at nine o'clock, when the enemy was thundering at it with all its strength because it took him in flank, and was causing him severe loss. The triple battery courageously resisted the attack, and never slackened fire, when all at once the one situated at the foot of the hill became silent. The Royalists, to the number of 2,500, got round the hill, and, rushing upon the guns, spiked five of them, and killed several of the men at their pieces. Garibaldi, on the San-Tammaro side, soon observed the silence of his favourite battery, and an aide-de-camp from General Milwitz soon informed him of the disaster, which would probably have lost him the battle. Garibaldi at once started off, crossed Santa-Maria, followed by Medici and his staff, and, collecting what men he could, cried out in a voice which caused all to shudder, "We are going to die, but the Italians must win the day: at all other points we have conquered." Followed by 100 men, at a rapid pace, Garibaldi, leading the way in a small disabled carriage, went right forward. But just as they got near the Casino of San-Angelo, some Neapolitan chasseurs who were lying on the ground rose and fell upon them. The coachman drove his horses into a ditch, and formed a barricade of the carriage. Garibaldi jumped up indignant, and went up to the chasseurs, shouting "Viva Italia!" Some of his men coming up at the same time, the enemy became demoralised, and took to flight. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the stomach, and his trousers were riddled by two or three bullets. "If I only had another pair," he said, and without further remark he continued his march towards a battalion of 150 Hungarians, commanded by General Mogyorady. He pointed to the Neapolitans who were in possession of the battery, and cried out to them, "Forward, my lads, disperse that rabble yonder for me." This "rabble" consisted of a regiment of the line, a squadron of cavalry, a company of chasseurs, and a company of artillery. The Hungarians, without waiting to count the numbers of their adversary, rushed forward and charged with the bayonet. After a contest of twenty minutes, the battery was re-taken, and once more it poured its storm of grape on the Neapolitan troops, who fled in confusion across the fields. The Hungarians in this encounter had 30 men put *hors de combat*, the Neapolitans about 200. Garibaldi did not wait to dress his wound, but hurried elsewhere. The day, however, was now won.—*Correspondent of the Debats.*

THE JESUITS.—The Piedmontese Government has enforced in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies the decree published at Turin on the 25th of August, 1848, expelling from the Piedmontese territory every individual forming part of the Society of Jesus, and confiscating for State purposes all their real and personal property.

EXTRACT FROM THE MELBOURNE "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE," JULY 25—Ale and beer—Bass' ale, which for years and years paid a profit here, and almost formed, it was thought, a second currency has become as depreciated as an Australian bank-note. In 1855 and 1856 it averaged £10 10s a hogshead; in 1857 and 1858, £9; in 1859 it sank to £8, to-day it is offered at £6 10s. We may add that £6 10s, and a loss of £1 10s per hogshead is identical. Ale—Allsopp's, duty paid, £6 10s.; Bass', do., £6 10s.; Worthington and Robinson, £6 10s.; Salt, £6. Porter—Guinness' brand, £5 10s. 6d.; Dublin stout, £5 5s. Whiskey—Scotch, 4s. 3d. per gallon; Irish, 4s. 6d. per do.; Irish old malt, 6s. per do. Butter—Cork, double rose, 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Hams—Irish, 1s. per lb. Bacon—Limerick, 9d. per lb.

NEW WATER MOTIVE POWER.—Messrs. M'Kay, Dods, and Co., of Brook-street, have recently taken out a patent for a new water motive power, which consists of a small wheel, composed of three curved tabular arms, encircled by a fixed rim or drum of corrugated zinc. From the extremity of each arm issues a jet of water. The jets strike against the flutings of the drum, and the reaction causes the wheel to revolve with a velocity of from 160 to 180 strokes a minute, the speed being regulated by turning a common water-tap. The patentees, we understand, first applied the power thus obtained to the driving of cellar-pumps, many of which are in operation in various parts of the city, and have given general satisfaction. Lately they have been induced to apply it to a coffee-mill. The experiment has been attended with perfect success. With a wheel about 4 feet in diameter, enclosed in a drum of 4 inches wide, the mill, when grinding, makes about 120 revolutions a minute, and does three times the work which could be performed by manual labour, or grinds about 5 cwt. of coffee per day. It is decidedly the most successful application of hydraulic power yet known in the colony, is simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order; it is also very easily managed. The patentees are confident that with a larger service-pipe (at present they are limited to one of three-fourths of an inch in diameter) they would to a great extent be able to supersede steam-power.—*Melbourne Paper.*

Correspondence.

TOWNS' IMPROVEMENT ACT—BLACKROCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of this day I observe a letter, signed "Edward Cardwell," and underneath my name is mentioned, as having signed an application to the Lord Lieutenant to bring the town and neighbourhood of Blackrock under the provisions of the "Towns Improvement Act." As this is calculated to mislead the ratepayers, I beg to say that I never signed any such document, nor authorised any person to sign it on my behalf, opposed as I am to it, believing that it will bear oppressively on the poor for the benefit of a few interested parties.—Your truly obedient servant,

Blackrock House, Oct. 15, 1860. THOMAS VANCE.

THE REV. J. B. SMYTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As the Rev. J. B. Smyth will take leave of the citizens of Dublin, for some time, on Thursday evening next, in the Metropolitan Hall, I think it would be a most seasonable opportunity of paying to him some small tribute and expression of our esteem and affection. Mixed multitudes of the clergy and people of different religious denominations have heard and felt the influence of his chaste and thrilling eloquence, and almost as many have been moved to tears, by his impassioned, soothing addresses to the soul.

I would, therefore, through the favour of your journal, appeal to the multitudes who have heard him to pay this merited token of their hearts' affection, through the medium of the Pulpit Committee.

Mr. Smyth is an Englishman, and I would greatly prefer that the offering should be the produce of purely Irish hearts, to show to him and to the English people that Irishmen can appreciate English talent and English excellence, as well as English wealth and English generosity.

Mr. Smyth knows too well "the prize of his high calling" to be elevated in his own esteem by this appreciation of his worth and Gospel message.

May many souls in Dublin be his joy and crown of rejoicing in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ, at His coming!—I have the honour to be, your obliged and humble servant, THOMAS SCOTT, Clk., Hon. Sec.

16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, October 15, 1860.

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

10, Adelaide-road, 13th Oct., 1860.

SIR,—Having received the sanction of your journal for the publication of my notes, some time ago, upon the Mountjoy Male Convict Prison, I now proceed to supply to your readers a description of the economy of that which may be termed its sister institution.

On entering it, the stranger cannot but be struck by the melancholy stillness that reigns around, and the impression on the mind is, I must confess, anything but pleasing. The place combines within its portals the gloom of the convent with the dismal, dark, frowning look of the jail. Like the Male Convict Prison, you would almost imagine it to be uninhabited, but it has not, by any means, the same aspect. It lacks the cheerful, airy, healthy appearance of the former, and in its architectural design and interior construction it is far inferior, and appears to be built in a more parsimonious spirit. There is no stand for bells; a triangle, borrowed from the other prison, resting against the wall, being the only substitute. The wings are much narrower, particularly towards the centre, while one of them is a storey higher, having four tier of cells, with three ranges of black galleries on both sides, which give the interior a sombre, dreary look, which, when taken in connection with the silence that everywhere prevails, imparts to the whole a lifeless appearance, scarcely relieved by the solitary, melancholy-looking female warders, in their dark dresses, going their monotonous, lonely rounds. A prison, in my opinion, should never be more than three storeys high, as in case of mutiny, fire, or other accident, occurring in these attic ranges, they are less accessible to the authorities of the prison, and, of course, take a longer time before sufficient assistance can be brought to bear on its suppression; and as to the windows, they should never appear above the outer wall, or dominate and overlook, as they do here, the male prison. The windows of both prisons are nearly opposite one another, which is a great defect in places inhabited by such characters as are here immured.

Ascending by one of the straight, black metal staircases, which rises in the centre of the different wings, and adds to the gloominess of the interior—which defect is avoided in the adjoining prison, as the galleries there are approached by a spiral staircase at the side, rising from the centre—we enter the cells, which are very small, being only seven feet long, and between four or five feet wide. They are furnished much in the same manner as the cells for men—viz., hammocks, &c., but which, owing to the small size of the cell, is obliged to be slung lengthways, and in consequence, the door of the cell is nearly jammed up at night. All are perfectly clean, but there are no *cabinets*; by some singular arrangement, the substitute for such is in the very centre of the prison, just as you enter. Nor are there any water pipes; fresh water has to be carried daily to each cell, and there is no aperture at the side of the door for the admission of hot and cold air; the cold air is admitted by a hole under the window with a slide that opens or shuts, and which, when opened, admits a draught like a bellows just beside the bed of the prisoner, or within a couple of feet of her, where she is sitting at work.

In one of those cells the prisoner is confined for six months the entire day engaged at work, from six in the morning until six in the evening, except during meals, which are eaten in the cell, and an hour for recreation in one of the circular walks in the yard of the prison, and another for school. This is the first stage of their probationary career, when, should their conduct merit it, they are placed in a more advanced scale. The confinement is not altogether solitary, but strictly separate; its loneliness is somewhat relieved by the occasional visit of the officers of the prison engaged in superintending and giving the necessary directions for the different kinds of needle work, on which the tenants of the cells are engaged.

On the basement storey are the kitchens, wash-houses, &c., and all perfectly clean. The food is cooked by steam, with the new and improved apparatus, while a female convict acts as stoker—no man being employed or engaged within its walls. In fact, the only officers that sleep in it are the lady-superintendent and the hospital nurse. The wash-house and laundry present an astonishing instance of the force and power of discipline. Here, from twenty to thirty females were engaged around and in the centre of the rooms through which ran a double line of washing bens—all working side by side, washing in perfect silence—as silent as if deprived of the power of speech. Were I not an eye-witness of it, I could scarce credit the fact, that women of their class, accustomed, perhaps, to give such unbridled licence to their volubility when in a state of freedom, could be brought into such a state of subordination, under the chastening influence of the silent system—and, yet, it seems to be carried out without terror or tyranny. They had a subdued, though not an unhappy look—a look in which there was more of resignation than melancholy discontent.

But one of the most extraordinary places in the establishment is the shop, or warehouse, where the goods are received previous to being made up, and also when finished. This place was filled with bales of flannels, calicoes, and fabrics of different kinds, some of which are manufactured in the prison; for large orders are executed here for some of the large mercantile houses in Dublin, Manchester, and Glasgow. There was one order alone for 5,000 shirts for the army.

In a separate part of the building, thirteen very young children of the inmates are reared. They were at school, and engaged singing when we entered. The workhouse regulation, with regard to mother and child, is here carried out—the child, until two years old, being left with the mother, when it is then transferred to this department; but, by a wise and humane regulation, the mother, provided she does not transgress the prison rules, is suffered to see her child on the Sabbath, which leads the convict to look forward to that day with a pleasing anticipation, and thus the maternal feelings are called forth and strengthened—the only feeling that is sometimes left with the wretched class confined here. The children were all comfortably clad, and many of them were decidedly pretty; and a person could not avoid thinking what a blessing to have such a place for such children; some previously, perhaps, "the child of misery, baptised in tears," yet, by the agency of such institutions as these, may be trained to become not only useful, but even respectable members of society.

The school for the adult convicts is a large, lofty room, provided with desks, while from the walls are suspended the different cards of the Education Society.

By a singular arrangement there is no proper, distinct building for an hospital, a portion of one of the wings being fitted up for the purpose. A new building is about being erected in the adjoining grounds, and which ought to be commenced with as little delay as possible; for, on inquiring, I was informed that the mortality for this year has been ten adults and six children—rather a large number, particularly when taken in contrast with the male prison, where only one has died within the last twenty months.

The intermediate ward is a singular place. Here, along one side of a spacious room, facing the windows, were a range of wire-work cages, about the same dimensions as the cells, the lower part composed of sheet iron to the height of three feet from the ground. To these the prisoners are removed when they show signs of amendment, and here they work away in silence, though separate yet not solitary, as they can see each other through the wires of their cages.

There are two places of worship—one for the Protestants, who form one-tenth of the number confined; and another for Roman Catholics. They are fitted up very neatly, particularly the latter, which is far grander than that of many districts, where the poor, but honest, inhabitants cannot afford themselves as stylish a place of worship as is here provided for convicts.

The religious teaching is entrusted to the chaplains, besides which some Protestant ladies attend four days in the week, to instruct the members of their own communion. The Roman Catholics are attended every day, for two hours, by an order of nuns, and on Sunday are engaged for *four hours* in religious exercises. So there is no lack of religious instruction: if it's not overdone is the only danger, as a hypocritical compliance is often the parent of callous indifference. Religion, like seed in the soil, may be injured by over-culture.

The food, which is handed in through an aperture in the cell-door, consists of bread and coffee for breakfast and supper, and bread and milk for dinner, with meat on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the latter day being preferred to Sunday, as by that arrangement the cooks can rest on the Sabbath. The hours for rising are half-past five in the morning, breakfast at half-past six, dinner at a quarter past 12, supper at six, and all must be in bed at eight o'clock.

Viewing the prison apart from the defects in its construction, it is an admirably well-conducted institution, and reflects great credit on the lady-superintendent and officials. The inmates are all occupied—no less than 244 being engaged sewing; 48 knitting; while the rest were variously employed—washing, cooking, cleaning, and nursing. Immense orders are executed, for, in fact, the place combines within its arrangements that of a jail, a reformatory, and an industrial school, and the duties devolving on the warders—who, it should be recollected, are females—must be very severe indeed, and in consequence they have an anxious, sickly, careworn look, their hours of duty being very heavy—from six in the morning until six in the evening—so that in winter they never actually see the sun. They must be up, and leave their homes before day-light, in order to be in the prison against six, and there remain for twelve long hours, except while at meals, going up and down its gloomy corridors until 6 in the evening, when dark night brings them home again, which is too great an amount of labour for the female constitution; and the warders here seemed to be mild, respectable-looking women, on whom such long hours, in such a gloomy place, must be calculated to bring on insanity, or severe nervous complaints. A different arrangement might be adopted—say four hours or six hours on and off duty—or even assimilate them to those of the male warders, which are from seven in the morning till five in the evening, with an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner; and, in consequence, they are all fine, healthy, cheerful-looking men. Why more severe duties are exacted from the weaker sex I know not. The wonder is, in my opinion, how females are able to manage such an institution, and carry out the discipline with such efficiency; and, as it is a great advantage that they can do so, they are so much better adapted than men for such a place, it ought, therefore, to be a consideration whether the duties of the warders and the hours of attendance might not be so lightened as, without impeding the efficient working of the discipline of the prison, to enable them to continue in the discharge of their onerous duties without the sacrifice of their health.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. HARLOWE.

HAYMAKING IN THE SNOW.—On Monday last, Oct. 8, haymaking was proceeding in the midst of a shower of snow at Spital, near Barnardcastle.

Sporting Intelligence.

CURRAGH OCTOBER MEETING—TUESDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas for horses, &c. Two year old, a feather; three, 7st 9lb; four, 8st 10lb; five, 9st 3lb; six and aged, 9st 4lb. Three pounds allowed to mares and geldings. Three miles.

Mr James Murphy's b f Diana, 2 yrs; Mr James Murphy's b f Love Bird, 3 yrs; Mr Newcomen's b c Amain, 2 yrs; Mr Irwin's bl f Nightingale, 3 yrs; Mr Disney's ch c Cromwell, 2 yrs; Mr Gowan's b c Daniel, 4 yrs; Mr Harrison's b f Princess Royal, 2 yrs; Mr Cockin's br c Lawyer (h b), 2 yrs; Mr Cockin's bl f Jeannette, by Nessham out of Little Jenny. Lady Well's dam, 2 yrs; Earl of Howth's bl c Rein Deer, 2 yrs; Mr Longfield's ch c Druid, 3 yrs; Mr Longfield's b f Lena Rivers, 2 yrs.

WEDNESDAY.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Plate of 100 gs. Two years old, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 12lb; four, 9st 7lb; five, six, and aged 9st 10lb. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. One mile and a half.

Mr James Murphy's b f Diana, 2 yrs; Mr James Murphy's b f Love Bird, 3 yrs; Mr Gavigan's b c British Grenadier, 3 yrs; Mr Dunne's b c Recipe, by Dr O'Toole out of Maid of Honour, 2 yrs; Mr Scott's b h Buckstone, 5 yrs; Mr Newcomen's b c Amain, 2yrs; Captain Goff's br c Bandsman, 2 yrs; Mr Gowan's b c Daniel, 4 yrs; Mr Harrison's b f Princess Royal, 2 yrs; Mr Cockin's br g Nosegay, 4 yrs; Mr Cockin's bl f Jeannette, 2 yrs; Mr Longfield's ch c Druid, 3 yrs; Mr Longfield's b f Lena Rivers, 2 yrs.

THURSDAY.

The Royal Whip, presented by his late Majesty to the Turf Club, with 100 gs added annually by her Majesty. Weight for age—Three years old, 10st; four, 11st 4lb; five, 11st 12lb; six and aged, 12st. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Four miles.

Mr J Murphy's b f Love Bird, 3 yrs; Mr J Murphy's b g Gracchus, 4 yrs; Mr Kirkpatrick's ch c Terror, 3 yrs; Mr Scott's b h Buckstone, 5 yrs; Marquis of Conyngham's b c The General, by Kingston out of Mulligrubs, 3 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch c Garibaldi, 4 yrs; Mr Irwin's ch f Ninetta, 3 yrs; Mr Gowan's b c Daniel, 4 yrs; Mr Cockin's br g Nosegay, 4 yrs; Earl of Howth's b c Plum Pudding, 3 yrs; Mr Longfield's ch c Druid, 3 yrs; Mr Keary's b c Shamrock, 4 yrs.

First Class of Trainers' Stakes, for two years old—5 sovs each, 3 sovs forfeit, 25 sovs added from the Trainers' Fund. One mile. Second horse to save his stake.

Mr Bryan's br f Aqua Marine, 8st 12lb; Lord Lurgan's b f Mountainstown, 8st 8lb; Mr John Brennan's b c Doctor Holloway, 8st 8lb; Mr Courtenay's b c Bold Boy, 8st 8lb; Mr. Quin's ch c Khorassan, 8st 8lb; Capt R Goff's br c Bandsman, 8st 5lb; Mr P Keary's b c Bellman, 8st 3lb; Mr Dunn's b f Zora, 7st 12lb; Mr Byrne's b f Maggie Lyle, 7st 7lb; Mr P Orford's ch f Irish Jig, 7st 3lb; Mr T Spooner's ch c The Doctor, 7st 3lb; Marquis of Conyngham's br c Warrior, 7st 2lb.

Second Class of Trainers' Stakes—Sweepstakes, 5 sovs each, 3 forfeit, 25 sovs added from the Trainers' Fund, for three, four, five, six, and aged horses. One mile and a-half on the Peel Course. Second horse to save his stake.

Mr Longfield's c h c Druid, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; Capt Stacpoole's b c Pontelland, 4 yrs, 7st; Mr Briscoe's br c Field Marshal, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb; Capt D W Pack Beresford's b c Nuncio, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Mr Courtenay's b c Tomboy, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb; Mr Irwin's bl f Nightingale, 3 yrs, 6st; Mr Dunne's br c Bhang (h b), 3 yrs, 6st; Mr Irwin's ch f Ninette, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb; Mr Dunn's b f Busy Bee, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb.

Cricket.

PHILLIPS' ELEVEN v. GRAHAM'S ELEVEN.

This exciting contest took place on Saturday last. The day was very unfavourable, being cold and wet. Phillips having won the toss, sent his opponents to the wickets, but they were quickly disposed of for sixteen runs. The bowling of Nolan and Phillips being too much on the "spot" to allow of its being played, E. Nolan played a splendid innings for twelve—all without a chance. Phillips, Reinhardt, and Beaty made a good stand also. The long-stopping of John Kennedy and the wicket-keeping of James Kennedy deserve the highest praise. Time being called, and the second innings not finished, Phillips' Eleven were declared victors. We cannot conclude without noticing the fine bowling of Johnstone and Graham—that of the former particularly—and also the batting of W. Smythe, F. Smith, and L. Davoren. Subjoined is the score:—

MR. GRAHAM'S ELEVEN.

C Graham, c Reinhardt, b Phillips	0	c Phillips, b Nolan	0
W Smyth, run out	0	b Kennedy	16
J Palmer, run out	3	c Still, b Nolan	1
F Smith, not out	6	c and b Nolan	1
G Johnstone, b Phillips	2	b Phillips	1
J Marshall, c and b Phillips	0	b Phillips	1
L Davoren, c Phillips, b Nolan	0	b Beaty	12
C Palmer, b Phillips	0	not out	0
R Holmes, b Nolan	3	not out	0
— Taylor, c and b Phillips	0	not out	0
C Mortimer, b Phillips	0	not out	0
B 1, l b 1	2	B 3, l b 1	4
Total	16	Total	37

MR. PHILLIPS' ELEVEN.

James Kennedy, b Johnstone	1
R. Still, b Graham	1
J Garthan, b Johnstone	3
T A Phillips, c Mortimer, b Graham	9
E Nolan, c Marshall, b Johnstone	12
J R Beaty, c Graham, b Johnstone	7
R Seymour, c Mortimer, b Johnstone	0
— Reinhardt, run out	8
John Kennedy, b Johnstone	1
W Bradley, not out	0
R Beaty, b Johnstone	0
B 3	3
Total	45

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES IN NOTTINGHAM.—A few days ago an interesting discovery of antiquities was made in Great Freeman-street, St. Ann's-road. Some workmen were engaged in excavating ground for building purposes, when they turned up a mass of warlike, religious, and other implements, which, from their appearance, had undoubtedly been handled by the inhabitants of Britain before the Roman invasion. They were discovered two feet from the surface of the ground, and consist of the following interesting relics:—Nineteen celts, ten four inches in length. When exposed to the air some of them crumbled upon being handled. Six spearheads, about seven inches in length and two in breadth; these are perfect. There are also three broken fragments, which originally were of the same size and character, eight fragments of swords, and a knife, or dagger, seven inches long by one inch broad. The above relics were purchased by Mr. Joseph Sulley, an antiquarian of Nottingham. Upon its being made known the corporation obtained subscriptions and repurchased the articles, that they might be the property of the town.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—The discovery by Sir Thomas Mitchell of a great inland river was afterwards followed up by Kennedy, his second in command, who ascertained that this river, which was named the Victoria, after receiving a tributary as large as itself, and which he called the Thomson, instead of proceeding northward, turned, almost immediately at the point at which Mitchell halted, to the south-west and was lost in 142 deg. longitude and 26 deg. latitude. Such, however, was the influence of the seasons, or possibly of some great change which had taken place in the configuration of the interior of the continent, that when the same magnificent river was visited in 1857, by Gregory, it had all but disappeared, like a mirage in the desert. Mr. Gregory says:—"The drought had been of such long continuance that the whole of the vegetation had been destroyed and swept away by the wind, leaving the country, to all appearance, an absolute desert. The bed of the Victoria was scarcely ten yards wide and perfectly dry, so that it was only after a prolonged search along its course that a small puddle of water was found in a hollow of the clay flat, and near it, fortunately for our horses, a little grass growing in widely scattered tufts." The discoverers from the west have all halted at this spot, as also have those who have advanced towards it from the east. When Captain Sturt left South Australia in 1844, for the purpose of exploring the interior, he proceeded from Adelaide up the Murray and the Darling, and thence struck out a path northwards. In this direction he soon came upon an immense desert, stretching far away on all sides to the horizon; and its arid surface, heaped up into an interminable succession of sandy hillocks, like the ocean agitated by a fresh gale, had suddenly become solidified, and the water changed into shifting sands. For more than a hundred and fifty miles the gallant Captain and his party traversed this dreary waste, relieved by no appearance of water or of vegetation. At the end of this journey he came to an extended plain, the surface of which was covered with closely packed quartz formations, and showing, by the rounded form of the quartz, evidences of its having been, at no distant period, the bed of a river or lower channel. Over this he travelled thirty miles, and then before him there spread out another region, bounded only by the distant horizon, the surface of which was sun-dried mud, full of cracks and fissures, such as would have been caused by the action of intense heat of the sun upon mud. This portion of the interior of Australia is described as Sturt's Stony Desert, and a very plausible theory respecting it is, that at one time—and that not a very distant one—it formed the bottom of an inland sea, which flowed between the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Spencer's Gulf, and which then divided the Australian continent into two portions. The existence of such an inlet sea would account, to a great extent, for the phenomenon of the course of large rivers being diverted into the interior. Captain Sturt, who succeeded in reaching 138 degrees longitude and 24 latitude, returned to his depot, and again attempted to cross this trackless desert further to the east. Here he most unexpectedly came upon a tract of well-watered, fertile country, through which flowed a small stream, which he named Cooper's Creek, and this he succeeded in tracing as far to the eastward as the 142nd degree of longitude and 27.56 of latitude, or very near the region of the Victoria and the Thomson, already referred to. It is highly probable, therefore, that the Cooper's Creek of Captain Sturt, the Victoria of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the Thomas of Kennedy, are identical; and it will, no doubt, be found that they form the vestiges or vestige of a stream that at one time flowed into the sea which once covered what is now the Stony Desert. Some confirmation is given to this theory by the fact that Mr. Gregory, in a recent exploration startling from the north coast, at a point near Blunder Bay, at the head of Cambridge Gulf, came upon this same Stony Desert, as it is assumed, in longitude 128 and latitude 20 degs. Cooper's Creek may, therefore, be considered as the most fitting point of departure for an expedition intended either to make its way northward, or by a north-westerly course, endeavour to join the track of Mr. Gregory in that direction. This is the course which we are glad to see has been adopted, after very careful consideration, by the Exploration Committee. At one time there was an apprehension that instead of proceeding overland from Cooper's Creek the expedition would be directed to make its way from Cambridge Gulf to this creek, and this decision had been so far adopted as that orders had been given for shipping the camels and sending them round Cape Leuwin to the Gulf. It was also suggested that the party might start from Spencer's Gulf. As we have stated, however, it has been decided to make Cooper's Creek the starting point. We heartily wish the expedition every success, and trust soon to hear that the gallant band have reached the long wished for goal, and successfully made the overland route to the Gulf of Carpentaria and the northern coast of Australia.—*Australian Gazette.*

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

SARDINIA—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The Paris semi-official journal, the *Patrie*, announces that the Piedmontese Government has ordered a series of very important military measures, and mentions, under all reserve, that the object is to be in a position to attack Venetia in six months, if the freedom of that province is not obtained in the interval by diplomatic means. Early next year the effective strength of the Italian army is to be raised to the strength of 250,000 men, with a magnificent force of artillery. The troops of the King of Naples are to be distributed amongst the regiments of Piedmont, and the Neapolitan provinces of Calabria and the Abruzzi, where the military spirit is very great, will supply the elements of new corps. In a few months after the Italian fleet will constitute an important naval force.

NAPOLEON III. ON THE SARDINIAN INVASION.

The *Moniteur* gives a formal denial to the report in existence of a despatch addressed by the Duke de Grammont to General Lamoriciere, announcing to the latter the immediate assistance of the French troops, and says the French Ambassador had only sent a despatch to the French Consul at Ancona, containing the assurance that the invasion of the States of the Church by the Sardinians was far from being effected with the authorisation of the Government of the Emperor. On the contrary, this invasion had highly excited its disapproval.

FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY.

In the telegraphic report of Count Cavour's speech, referring to a rumour of a cession to France, there was an omission of the following sentence:—"I do not say the question has never been mooted."

The *Daily News* regards the article in last Friday's *Constitutionnel* as a threat that Louis Napoleon will join the Warsaw conspirators, if the price in Italy of French support for the next few months is not raised high enough.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* suggests that perhaps the more probable explanation is that the article of the *Constitutionnel* was intended as a satisfaction to the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Thouvenal), and with a view to put him right with the foreign department.

The *Times* in a leader remarks that the articles in question applies with precisely the same propriety to France as to Italy, and that Victor Emmanuel will in a few days hence if the fates are not very adverse, hold the Kingdom of Italy by the same title by which Napoleon III. holds the empire of France.

The *Times* says the non-intervention of a naval blockade at Gaeta would be an advantage to Victor Emmanuel, as an escape by sea is left open to the King of Naples, whose capture would be very embarrassing for the Sardinians.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is an indisputable fact that the relations between England and Austria are improving.

Prince Albert is somewhat lame, as he hurt his knee when he jumped out of the carriage.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Herald* says, that Lord John Russell, during his residence at Coburg was daily occupied in sending off despatches to Berlin and St. Petersburgh, and even Vienna, to induce acceptance tacitly, if not officially, of the acts done by Piedmont in the different states of the Italian Peninsula.

CALCUTTA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Vectis, with above mails, arrived at Marseilles at noon yesterday.

The Ripon, with the heavy portions of those mails, may be expected at Southampton about the 25th inst.

The Salsette, with the mails from Australia, reached Galle on the 16th Sept.

AMERICA.

The Hamburg and American Company's steamer Teutonia, from New York on 1st instant, has arrived off Cowes. She brings 11 passengers for Havre, and 87 for Hamburg. On the 2nd instant she spoke the Saxonia, 200 miles off Sandy Hook; on the 11th, barque Enterprise, of Dublin, bound W., and the ship Orido, to Liverpool, bound W; on the 10th, the English barque Mary Ann, bound from New York to Bristol, and on the 13th passed a large steamer, with funnels, supposed to be the Illinois. The Teutonia's news has been anticipated by the Europa.

MR. LAING, M.P.

The rumoured appointment of Mr. Laing, M.P., for the Wick district of burghs and financial secretary for the Treasury, as the successor to Mr. John Wilson, at the Council Board at Calcutta, seems to be generally accepted as a fact.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, known as the dramatist, lost his life when the Arctic steamer was wrecked in the Baltic.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present at the evening service in St. George's-in-the-East yesterday. At the conclusion there was some disturbance, but it was easily subdued.

The *Moniteur* says the Papal Nuncio being about to proceed to Rome, on leave for several weeks, and having solicited the honour of paying his respects to the Emperor before departure, was received in audience yesterday by his Majesty.

MARSEILLES MONDAY.—It is stated by Pontifical officers returning from Italy, that General Lamoriciere was expected to arrive at Rome to-day.

FANCY BIRD AND PIGEON SHOW.

Saturday last, the first exhibition of pigeons and canaries, in connexion with a society recently former here, under the presidency of Samuel Gibson Getty Esq., M.P., was held in the Wellington Hall, Montgomery-street. The novelty of the show, and the variety and beauty of the birds, excited a great deal of interest; and, as the first of the kind which has ever been witnessed in the town, the promoters of the exhibition had every reason to be gratified with the success already attained. There were seventy pairs of pigeons entered for competition, nearly all excellent of their kind. In all the classes the prizes were contested, and, in some, it was only after considerable deliberation that the judges were able to assign the precedence. Amongst the varieties exhibited were carriers, tumblers, jacobins, pouters, trumpeters, nuns, fantails, and many others of great value and of the most showy plumage. Mr. Samuel Black was a large and most successful contributor. He carried off the large majority of the first prizes, and very deservedly so, for a collection at all approaching his in excellence could with difficulty be found in the province. Mr. Thomas Walkington, the treasurer of the society, contributed some beautiful birds, and obtained several of the prizes. The names of the other successful competitors will be found in the subjoined prize list. A bullet-headed tumbler, exhibited by John Coates, Esq., attracted great attention, but did not receive a prize, as it was found impossible to find a mate for it. There were six first and five second prizes offered for carriers, and the number of entries amounted to about fifty, all of them first-rate.

During the day the show was visited by 800 or 900 of the gentry of Belfast and its neighbourhood. The fair sex formed, by far, the largest and most enthusiastic portion of the visitors, and it must be admitted that the collection afforded great cause for admiration. The committee having charge of the show deserve credit for the manner in which they carried out the arrangements. An opportunity was given for a close inspection of the birds, and, at the same time, care was taken to prevent overcrowding, as far as that was possible in the space at their disposal. Next year, the Wellington Hall will, most probably, not afford the requisite accommodation.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—America runs a race with England in the navigation of the globe; she takes a lead in the discoveries of practical science, and the improvements of practical mechanism. To put it briefly, we might say that England and America combined are taking a position in the name of law, freedom and intellectual progress, with such power and influence that they must impel a corresponding progress in other parts of the globe where the English language is spoken. Mr. Everett makes one admission, which appears to us to be unfounded—"It is true," he says, "that we have no American Shakspere, Milton, Bacon, or Newton;" but, if we have rightly construed the history of the Anglo-Saxon family, Americans, who justly vindicated the principles of English law in accordance with the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, against George the Third, no more cast on their allegiance to the genius of Shakspere, Bacon, or Newton, than they cast off the language or the blood which makes them one family with ours. On the contrary, what they did was to extend the territory over which the genius of Shakspere, Bacon, and Newton reigns, and those names belong as much to the American library as the names of Everett, Wheaton, and Story belong to the English library.—*The Spectator on Everett's Oration at Boston.*

LATEST FASHIONS.—The cloaks which have been prepared for the autumn and winter are of various forms. They are rather long, and many have wide sleeves. Some have pelerines, and others are trimmed with berthes. We have seen several made in the casaque form, with large plaits at the back. The materials chiefly employed for cloak suited to the coming season are velvet and cloth, and the trimmings are lace, guipure, and passementerie. Cloaks composed of velvet are extremely ample, and they are frequently lined with coloured satin. The magnificent lace and rich passementerie with which the new velvet cloaks are trimmed add greatly to their elegance. We may observe that the passementerie of the present season has attained a higher degree of perfection than ever. The bonnets of the present autumn consists of velvet, combined with blonde, lace, and silk. Few have been, as yet, composed of velvet only. Bonnets of white and coloured straw are also very generally adopted in plain walking costume. A new shape for bonnets has just been introduced. The front projects very much over the forehead; at the sides it is slightly turned back. Many of the newest bonnets are, however, similar in form to those which have been for some time worn, though they are of somewhat larger size. Among the newest bonnets of the season which have been received from Paris, one, composed of black velvet, is trimmed with ruches and puffs of blonde, a bouquet of damask roses without leaves, and a long black ostrich feather, passing along the right side, is disposed much in the same way as on the round hats. A bonnet of black quilted silk has been trimmed with fuchsia-colour velvet, white blonde, and black lace, and an agrafe of jet. We may mention another bonnet, composed of velvet of the beautiful tint of the Parma violet. This bonnet is trimmed with passementerie, tassels and ruches of blonde. There is no trimming on the curtain. Several bonnets intended for neglige costume are composed of a combination of silk and velvet. When feathers are employed in trimming bonnets destined for plain costume, they should be small and in tufts. For bonnets worn in a superior style of out-door dress, one long feather often forms part of the trimming; frequently it is fixed on the top of the bonnet, and then passes down the side and across the top of the curtain. Some of the prettiest morning caps we have recently seen are of a round form; they are composed of insertion and guipure, and are trimmed with a frill of guipure and bows of ribbon. Morning caps are sometimes lined with silk of different colours, as lilac, blue, &c.—*Lady's Newspaper.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday being the day appoi[illegible] of four commissioners, to fill the places [illegible] commissioner for the Kingstown Ward, the [illegible] by permission commenced at the Temperance Hall, Sussex [illegible] this day, nine o'clock. No new candidate having presented [illegible] to six self, the outgoing commissioner were re-elected. The [illegible] voting was as follows:—Robert Chambers, Esq., J.P., six; William Masterson, Esq., six; William Hayes, Esq., six; Patrick Slator, Esq., six.

The polling in the Glasthule Ward was commenced at nine o'clock, at the house of Mr. Thomas Cullen, Glasthule.

Mr. Nolan having retired, Mr. Maurice William Hennessy, Esq., came forward as a candidate for election. The following is a return of the voting:—

John Hasler, Esq. ... 53
Maurice William Hennessy, Esq. ... 35

The arrangements in both the booths were admirably carried out, and the utmost quietness and good order prevailed during the day.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

A young man, about twenty-two years of age, named John Walsh, labourer, residing at Mounttown, was brought up on remand, in custody of Acting-inspector John Carey, and charged by James Toole, of White's-court, Kingstown-avenue, labourer, with having grievously assaulted his daughter, Elizabeth Toole, by striking her on the head, then carrying her some distance and throwing her over a high wall from a field on to the public footway, at Mounttown, whereby she was cut and wounded on the neck and face, and some of her teeth broken, between eight and nine o'clock p.m., on the 5th instant.

Mr. Curran, with Mr. Rogers, appeared for the defence.

Elizabeth Toole, on examination, deposed that she had been sent to a house opposite to where she resided, at Mounttown-road, on an errand; on her return the prisoner, with three or four other men, were on the road; one of them called her by her name, to which she made no reply, but returned home immediately; she left the article at home for which she was sent, and then went out and leaned over the wall, nearly opposite to where the men were, where she continued for a short time, until she was struck with some missile which stunned her; she continued unconscious for some time; on coming to consciousness she found herself in the arms of the prisoner over a pit, and, believing that he was about to throw her into it, she implored of him not to do so, whereupon he took her to the road wall and threw her over it; she was taken home by a man named Vicars, in the employment of the Hon. Mr. De Vesci and a Mrs. Hennessy, both of whose evidence went to prove the finding of her in a helpless state upon the public footway.

James Magee, one of the men who were before alluded to as being along with the prisoner, stated that the prisoner, having heard some moaning at a short distance from where they were in the field, went forward to see the cause, and he (witness) did not see him again until he saw him when the girl was along with some other parties.

The Magistrates decided upon sending the case for trial at the county commission; but, having expressed his opinion that there would be no conviction, the plaintiff said he would not proceed any further with the prosecutions. The case was then dismissed.

The utmost interest seemed to be aroused relative to the result of this case, for at an early hour the avenue leading to the Police-office was thronged with people, and the courthouse itself was densely crowded.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at Hayes' Royal Hotel, Kingstown:—The Earl and Countess of Fingal and suite, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wyse, K.C.B., and suite; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Houghton; Major Gason, D.L., and Miss Gason; Captain J. N. de Vries, R.N.; Alexander M'Clintock, Esq.; J. Fluide, Esq., &c.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

An interesting social tea meeting of the friends and supporters of this valuable institution, for the instruction of poor blind persons, took place last evening, in the school-house, Marlborough-street. Invitations had been issued to several ladies and gentlemen, including many of the blind pupils, who have received, and are still receiving, their education in the place. We are happy to observe that this excellent institution, which has been founded by a lady, Miss Pettigrew, herself blind, has already made a firm footing in the sympathies of the Christian public of Dublin, and manifests signs of one day (and that not distant) becoming a flourishing and prosperous means of instruction. There is no class of persons whose claims upon us are more deserving of response than those of the poor creatures who have been deprived of vision, either from their birth or by the subsequent visitation of Providence. By those in the full possession of sight, its blessings can never be appreciated with the "long-lingering thirst" and enthusiasm of him who, from his youth, has been shut out from all intercourse with the beauties which surround him, and all the bright plains that lie on every side, but whose presence is known in their fragrance only. To such institutions as the above a large debt of gratitude is owed. Those who from their condition are rendered perfectly helpless, and unable to exert any of the other gifts with which Providence has endowed them, are here presented with a means of learning what otherwise they might, perhaps, have ever remained ignorant of. We were glad to observe, by the numerous attendance last evening, an indication of that growing interest which the charitable public feel in all movements tending to soften the rough destiny and alleviate the sufferings of some of their fellow-creatures. Tea and cakes were served round to every one present, and when all had partaken of them heartily,

The Rev. Mr. Pratt took the chair, and proceeded to address some remarks to the assembly. He said that upon being asked to take the chair on this happy occasion, he was warned that the most effective address he could deliver would be a brief and cheerful one. As for brevity, he would readily answer for that; but with regard to cheerfulness, he could only say he would do his best. The present was a meeting which enlisted the warmest sympathies of everyone interested in the welfare, both worldly and eternal, of his afflicted fellow-creatures. He was glad to see round him so many good kind faces, so many amiable and true friends, who had attended on that night, which was the anniversary of Miss Pettigrew's birth, to show how they appreciated her benevolence and charitable nature. (Applause.) She carried with her the affections, not only of those for whose temporal and eternal welfare she had ever laboured, but, also, the esteem and regard of every one who knew her. (Hear.) He (Mr. Pratt) believed that a happier way she could not find of spending her birthright than in having about her those who, like herself, were sightless, and who had been instructed in that school of which she was the founder. The rev. gentleman then alluded to the absolute necessity which there existed for our being cheerful. Tupper had truly said, "cheerfulness is the mother of success," "gloominess the mother of failure." Now, his dear friend sitting beside him (Miss Pettigrew) was the personification of cheerfulness, and therefore she was the mother of success. (Laughter.) After some few further remarks, the Rev. Mr. Pratt called on Mr. Charles M'Sorley, a blind young man, to speak on the subject of "The different type invented for the blind to read by."

Mr. M'Sorley then came forward and entered into a very interesting description of the manner in which the blind were taught to read by means of raised letters. He mentioned five different types, but considered, from his own experience, that the last and most "sensible" to the touch was that invented by Mr. Moore. This was the type in use everywhere at present, and the advantages which it had worked out in the education of the blind were day by day becoming more and more apparent. He concluded a most instructive address by expressing a hope that this school would one day be following in the footsteps of that in Ulster, which had grown from little to be a great institution.

Mr. John Maxwell, another pupil, spoke on the subject of "Punctuality, its duties, advantages, and pleasure."

This was followed by an admirable and fervent address by a blind young lad, named Edward M'Donnell, on "Knowledge."

The Rev. Henry Hare then spoke for a short time and, at the close of his remarks, a psalm was sung and prayer said. The pupils were then permitted to open a piano in the room, and one or two of them performed some airs and sang to them. The execution was not, of course, the best, but it certainly showed to what success enthusiasm in any object will attain. The evening passed off happily, and all present seemed to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

THE POPE'S PROSPECTS.—If the Pope has in him one spark of Apostolic spirit, the better course is still open to him. Giving up to the spoiler his temporal power, he may yet remain, and his successors may for a while remain, spiritually, at the head of Southern Europe. Pius IX., in the depth of his humiliation, owns the allegiance of nobler hearts than his own. At this moment he receives, in the dedication of M. de Montalembert's work on "Western Monachism," an assurance that his moral dominion over religious natures is not altogether lost. The ecclesiastical system which he represents is deeply rooted in old associations, and in the temperament of the southern nations. Nothing is yet ready, at all events, to take its place, and human faith will not endure a void. Desperate as the case is, it is not without precedent, or "unheard of till these days." A Pope has before now beheld, from his refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, the armies of a "parricidal son" of the Church not only "under the walls of his beloved capital," but ranging with sword and fire through the streets of Rome. From that blow the Papacy recovered, though with dimmed lustre and diminished power. If it is not planted on an eternal rock or upheld by supernatural agency, it is planted on and upheld by deep moral necessities in the hearts of those over whom it has so long held sway. It will, in all human probability, linger on in some form; and all but extreme fanatics must desire that the form in which it lingers should be such as to make it a source of morality rather than of immorality to those who may have no better guide. The one hope of such a result is that the Pope should place himself in the hands of that noble party of Catholics of which M. de Montalembert is the type; but while Antonelli is at his master's ear this hope is but another name for despair.—*Saturday Review.*

METROPOLITAN CHURCH.—The pulpit will be occupied (D.V.), by the Rev. Hugh Hanna, of Belfast, on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at eight o'clock; on Sunday next, by the Rev. John Hall, of Dublin, at three o'clock afternoon; and on Sunday the 28th inst., by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, of Cork, at the three o'clock afternoon special service.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, dating from Paris, on Saturday evening, informs us:—

"The *Pays* and *Patrie* are instructed to contradict the telegraphic report that the Pope, while gratefully accepting the St. Peter's pence offered him, had refused subsidies offered him by France and Piedmont. This story, they say, has evidently been concocted with a view to infer the belief that France is in accord with Piedmont respecting recent events in Southern Italy; whereas, on the contrary, France has protested, and still does protest, against the events that have taken place in spite of her "energetically manifested will."

It is very positively stated that all the great Powers, with the exception of England, have refused to recognise the blockade of Gaeta. As there are at this moment several vessels of all nations in the port of Gaeta, this resolution, supposing it to be true, involves an unprecedented and possibly very complicated situation.

There is considerable irritation between France and Switzerland, on account of the repeated popular manifestations in the latter country against presumed aggressive designs of Napoleon III. The Marquis Turgot, the French Minister at Berne, after protesting against the affair of Sion, is about to absent himself from his post for six months.

A lithographic correspondence reports, "with all reserve," as a rumour circulating in many foreign chanceries, that Napoleon III. has written to the Emperor of Austria strongly urging the necessity of a congress—1st, to settle the Italian difficulties; and 2nd, to put an end to the mistrust which exists between many European cabinets, so that every power may hereafter devote itself without misgiving to the works of peace and the development of public prosperity.

Reports of continual augmentations of the French army of Rome continue to circulate. It was reported at the Bourse to-day that the force will be brought up to 60,000 men, and that Marshal Vaillant will shortly proceed to take the command. This much is certain, that the Lyons Railway this day received orders to suspend all its goods trains in order to make way for the passage of troops.

I am assured that all the six months' men who were absent from the army on furlough have been suddenly ordered to join their corps.

It was mentioned yesterday that the French squadron in the Bay of Naples, under the orders of Admiral Le Barbier de Tivan, had been recalled; but the *Toulonnais* now says that for unknown reasons counter-orders have been given, and that the Descartes and Bucephale are going out to revictual the fleet at Naples.

The *Pays* repeats that up to the present time no Power has protested against the intervention of Piedmont in the Neapolitan States. It probably does not mean, although it is discreetly silent on the subject, to adhere to its original news that the Russian Minister has been withdrawn from Turin.

The aspect of the Bourse was widely different from that of yesterday. A feeling of hesitation, attributed by some to Count Cavour's speech, prevailed all day. The Rentes fell 10c. for cash and 20c. for account, closing at 69 and 68.95. Mobilier fell 6.25. The Western Railway fell 5f., and the other lines were a trifle lower.

The article of the *Constitutionnel* against the invasion of the Neapolitan States by Piedmont has had the unenviable privilege of displeasing all the other Paris journals, no matter of what shade of opinion. Some of them devote a certain space to refuting the principal arguments of the article, whilst others omit even the compliment of examination, contenting themselves with some curt but decisive declaration of disapproval. The following remarks are from the *Siecle*:—

"We witness singular changes. Italy is marching with a firm step towards her object, and King Victor Emmanuel's Government, which has placed itself at the head of the national movement, has just obtained the enthusiastic adhesion of the Parliament, and, behold, the *Constitutionnel*, after having warmly encouraged that Government, now abandons it all at once. There is, according to that journal, a great difference between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. It was allowable for the general, who obeyed what he considered a personal mission, to act as an Italian in the name of Italy, in order to create and direct a revolution in the States of the King of Naples, but it is not permitted to the King of Sardinia to take part in that supreme conflict against an unpopular Government; to do so, in the opinion of our contemporary, is an encroachment on international law and on the Sovereignty of the Two Sicilies. What does the writer mean by Sovereignty? Is there any other than that of the nation—that which is proclaimed in the constitution of the 4th January, 1852? Did not the proclamation which accompanied the latter say, 'The people are always masters of their destinies—nothing fundamental can be done without their will.' When, therefore, the populations of the Two Sicilies, after having opened the gates of the capital to Garibaldi, anxiously call for Victor Emmanuel, are they not in their right? Assuredly if the object of the Piedmontese invasion were to support an unpopular Government, and to replace liberated subjects under the yoke, it would be blameable and illogical. As the author of the pamphlet, 'Le Pape et le Congres,' said 'Armed intervention to subject the Italians would be of all things the most fatal to the old governments.' But the Piedmontese troops have gone into Naples as friends, as liberators, and been greeted with acclamation; they serve the noble cause of unity and independence, to which those who now seem disposed to embarrass its triumphs formerly rendered homage."

On the accusation brought against King Victor Emmanuel of acting illogically in this present intervention, after always declaring that the population should be left free to declare their own will, the writer says:—

"Piedmont is faithful to the mission which she has given herself. She represents Italian nationality and extends her powerful protection to the populations which, too long oppressed, are now unanimous in their aspirations after liberty. The enemies of the people are hers. When the glorious revolution of Romagna was in danger, it was her duty to defend it, and prevent an absolute monarch from putting it down. When foreign bands assembled to combat the will of the Italians, it was her duty to protest; and it is the same will which imposes on her the duty of entering the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. If we take an Italian view of this enfranchisement of Italy, which was commenced with so much distinction by France, we cannot do otherwise than applaud the conduct of Victor Emmanuel. To deplore it is to make common cause with the partisans of legitimacy who excite against us the Northern Powers, and predict the day on which, to use the poetical expression of a Legitimist journal, the Titans will be crushed."

Another correspondent, under date 12th October, writes as follows:—

"The Emperor continues, with wonderful success, to conceal his real policy with regard to Italy. Beyond the great and persistent fact that he keeps his hold upon Rome, there is nothing in his recent acts which does not give scope to a double interpretation. To a vulgar observer the much heralded article signed Boniface, in this morning's *Constitutionnel*, will appear an unequivocal condemnation of the invasion of the Neapolitan states by Piedmont. It will probably appear to many—as I must confess it does to me—as the tip of the cloven foot which the Emperor has so long wonderfully contrived to conceal. A "candid appeal" to Europe upon a point on which he knows that there is little probability of Europe coming to an agreement may be only a pretext for "keeping order" in Italy until Europe takes the decision which Napoleon III. assumes that it must come to. On the other hand the Italians in Paris are in nowise disconcerted. They still continue to believe in the Emperor, *parcequ'il est si dissimule*, and they say that as he allowed his programme at Villafranca to go to the dogs, as he did nothing effectual against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, as he winked at the invasion of Sicily and the Neapolitan states by Garibaldi, so he will confine his opposition to the present phase of the progress of the Italian cause to empty words. "He is forced," they say, "to simulate a certain deference to the Catholic party in France, but at the bottom he is with us." I hope this confidence may not be misplaced, but I wish there were fewer French troops in Rome.

The Legitimists say positively that M. de Grammont promised the Pope 20,000 men to defend his states, and that relying upon that promise Lamoriciere was quite unprepared for Cialdini's attack. Letters purporting to bear out the above accusation are handing about the Faubourg St. Germain, and even read from the pulpit. It is probably by way of reply to this charge that the *Patrie* says, in its latest news, that it was impossible for France to have aided the Pontifical troops at Castelfidardo, because its forces in Rome at the end of last month consisted of only 6,000 men, which were not more than enough to protect the person of the Pope.

The French and English Plenipotentiaries signed a new convention in furtherance of the commercial treaty at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The ungenial character of the season continues with remarkable persistency. After a very few fine but not warm October days, we have had 48 hours' soaking rain, which has completely crushed, in many districts, the small hope that yet remained of something like a vintage. To-day it is dry, but there is a wintry wind which brings out the great coats, and no house is comfortable without fires.

In consequence of the bad weather I have not yet paid a second visit to Vincennes, but I hear that the national shooting match is far and away a greater failure than I had anticipated. The sparse company which I saw on Sunday was, it appears, relatively numerous because it was Sunday, but there have been fewer people all the week. A friend of mine on Tuesday was for some time the solitary spectator of the prowess of four performers, of whom three were English and one French.

CONDITION OF THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, says:—

Grave and important events follow each other rapidly. After passing through a period of extreme anxiety about the future, so long as Garibaldi was under the influence of Austria's best friend, Mazzini, we are now beginning to see our way a little clearer. The Marquis Villamarina has received dispatches from Turin, announcing the departure of a Piedmontese division, headed by the King, which will, after breaking up the army of Francis II., become the guardian of constitutional rule, under Victor Emmanuel, and thus the important kingdom of the Two Sicilies will, I hope, add its weight and wealth to a united Italy. The Dictator is worse than nothing as an administrator—so impressionable! when crafty people place a wrong before him which all wish to remedy, but which demands experience to overcome, and caution in eradicating. Many excellent decrees recorded in the official journal it will be impossible to carry out. However, I will not waste time on speculations. It is necessary to inform you that we are still without a Government, in the full sense of the word. The present Ministry are not the men who influence Garibaldi, and we all wish for the return of Romano, Scialoja, and Afflito. But I do not expect much real improvement until Piedmontese authority is triumphant and free from the Dictator's influence. This may seem unkind language to use about the brave deliverer of Southern Italy; but when one considers how much is at stake, it would be unwise not to try and open the eyes of Italy's friends to dangers. We have, of course, a reactionary party; the nobles are a demoralised set, and mostly Royalists purely from fear. They have, indeed, fled, but their interest and hopes are in the reactionary scale, with the exception of some dozen of them who left Naples in 1848. Then, of course, there are the old servants of the State, and the majority of priests, who are for the old corruption and the old Church influence and imposture. There is the army too, fighting for the King, thus forming altogether a strong party. It is therefore of the utmost necessity that Piedmont should organise a Ministry, and let us have a Governor in the name of King Victor and free Italy. To your special correspondent I leave the task of narrating what takes place at Capua; I need only report the news of the city. Yesterday I visited many of the wounded brought to Naples after the last great battle. I am happy to bear testimony of the care bestowed on them, both in the hospitals and private dwellings, where so many are quartered. Rags, food, and clothing are freely given to these patriots by the public. The Neapolitans are a kind-hearted people, and very charitable. We are, I assure you, truly grateful to the brave fellows who prevented the army of Francis II. from returning. The King had promised his Royal troops three days' pillage if they got to Naples. I have seen a letter from an officer in the Royal army to his wife here, in which he asserted that they would be in Naples on the second, and commanding her to send their effects out of the town, as the houses would be sacked. This is not, even now, a very pleasant prospect. Garibaldi will act on the defensive until the Piedmontese come up; but the general impression is that we shall hear of the King's army concentrating on Gaeta, where the Royalists give out that they will receive support from Spain. The truth of this assertion, as you may easily imagine, I have no means of ascertaining.

We have, at least, 3,000 prisoners from the King's army, and I am happy to say many of them are the so-called Bavarians; but, in truth, these soldiers are recruited from the Austrian army. It is a cruel, cruel war. In many instances one brother is found in the royal army, another with Garibaldi. At the late great battle Lieutenant —, of a royal infantry regiment met his brother. "Cry, 'Long live the King!'" shouted the Bourbon soldier to his brother, pointing his sword at his breast. The Garibaldian, without saying a word, shot him down to the cry of "Viva l'Italia!" Families are divided, and the most cruel combinations grow out of this domestic warfare. All war is bad enough, but civil war is horrible. It is the first time I have seen the latter, and I know no greater human calamity. To death, wounds, sickness, loss of friends, is added division, and often hatred, towards those nature intended us most to love and lean on in the hour of trouble. But what cares little Bomba? He has been educated by the Jesuits to look upon his people as so many cattle, to be tortured or butchered as the royal will or interests may dictate.

P.S.—The last news I got from Garibaldi's army is that reinforcements are coming up, and an entrenched camp is formed, guarded by the "Piciotti." The general wants officers, as so many were wounded in the last battle. The English volunteers are expected daily. We have many travellers now in Naples, who have come here from curiosity. We are now promised railways in earnest, and a low tariff, says the Piedmontese Minister.

THE AUSTRIANS IN VENETIA.

A letter from Venice of the 4th says:—

"I have now been here a fortnight, and shall never forget that time as long as I live, so dull and monotonous has it been. Have you ever taken a walk to Vincennes on a weekday? If you have, of course you saw none but soldiers. It is just the same here, as, with the exception of a few petty tradespeople and artisans, nothing but uniforms can be seen in the streets of Venice. Where are the nobles and wealthy citizens? They all keep within doors, and Austria would very much like to know what they say and do. I am as ignorant as she is on that point, as all houses of any importance have become so many citadels, into which there is no admittance without good letters of introduction, and I brought none with me. All I have learned is, therefore, limited to what I have seen with my own eyes, or picked up in conversation with ciceroni and gondoliers. As soon as these people are certain that they are speaking to a foreigner, especially a Frenchman, they throw off all restraint, I assure you, and make no secret of their feelings and hopes. They think liberty so near as to be already in their possession, and are convinced that the hour of deliverance has struck. I have several times given mortal offence by venturing to insinuate that there would not perhaps be any great change in Venetia before next spring. At Venice the state of war is not posted on the walls: it is in the very air you breathe. No imperial rescript has forbidden the inhabitants to frequent the theatre of La Fenice, but for two years past nobody goes to it. There has been no curfew proclaimed, and yet after nightfall there is not a living thing in the streets but patrols. The Austrians do not like this state of things any more than Venetians do; they are no longer arrogant even; they are uneasy, gloomy, silent, and even attempt to appear polite. All the coffee-houses in that city have been tacitly abandoned to them, with the single exception of the Florian, where foreigners and Venetians meet under pretext of business. They appear to have accepted this arrangement, for though I went to the Florian every night, I never saw a uniform, or heard a word of German there. One remarkable fact is, that, with the exception of a few invalids, not a single young man, from eighteen to twenty-five, is to be seen in Venice; they have all fled to avoid the conscription. I have been told that there are 8,000 of them with Garibaldi, and at least as many in Victor Emmanuel's army. Austria at first imposed on families, then on the communes, a fine of from 2,400fr. to 4,800fr. for each absent conscript. This measure caused many bitter tears to flow at first, but it has now become illusory, since, as neither families nor communes possess anything, they cannot pay. The very excess of the evil has put an end to it. The same may be said of taxes; there was great suffering when the Government demanded one-half or one-fourth of everybody's income; but there is less now the demand is equal to the whole, or even double or treble the amount. People have simply ceased to pay, that is all.

THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer Atrato, Captain Woolley, with the above mails, arrived on Saturday, at 1 p.m. She brings 59 passengers in all, and specie to the value of 461,609 dols., consisting of gold, 124,050 dols.; and silver, 337,559 dols.; also, pearls, £840; and jewellery, £150.

On October 10, lat. 46 29 N., long. 21 16 W., the Atrato exchanged colours with the English ships Martaban, from Bombay to Liverpool, and the Hamilton Campbell Kidston, of Liverpool, both steering to the Eastward.

The Spanish steamer Pajaro del Oceano, running between Havana, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas, was on shore in the harbour of St. John's, Porto Rico, at the time the mail left, but hopes were entertained of ultimately getting her off.

At Port Royal, Jamaica, her Majesty's ship Imaum, Honduras, Icarus; Grey Town, Racer; Cathagena, Cadus; Grenada, Hydra; and Barbadoes, the Cossack.

Her Majesty's troop ship Perseverance arrived at Jamaica on the 17th ultimo from Honduras. At the settlement of Honduras yellow fever was prevalent. Among the victims were the rector, the Rev. W. Craddock, and Dr. Baggott, of the 2nd West India Regiment. Dr. Sunter, staff surgeon, who had been committed on a charge of manslaughter on the death of Lieutenant Lewis, of the 2nd West India Regiment, had been honourably acquitted. A detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment embarked on board the Perseverance on the 21st, which vessel had sailed for the Gambia. A detachment of the 1st West India Regiment had embarked on board her Majesty's steamer Barracouta, for Nassau.

There is very little news from the West India Islands. At Barbadoes the favourable weather reported by several previous mails continued; the crops were thriving well; the canes, in particular, were healthy and vigorous. No doubt seems entertained but that the crop will be a fine one.

The Demerara Court of Policy met on the 8th ult. The business transacted was of an unimportant character. There has been but little stirring in the colony since the last mail to call for special remark. His Excellency the Governor had presented the Royal Agricultural Society with a donation of 400 dollars, and 240 dollars to the George Town Athenæum. The weather continued dry and hot.

At Jamaica the weather had been generally propitious and all that agriculturists could desire. The plantations were looking well, and the whole island had assumed a resplendent and refreshing appearance. His Excellency the Governor prorogued the Legislature *pro forma* to the 23rd, but it was expected to be called together for the despatch of business on the 30th ultimo. *De Cordova's Intelligencer* says a continued abundant supply of native ground provisions, and a consequent limited demand for imported articles of food, may be considered applicable to the business of the past fortnight, so far as they relate to breadstuffs and American provisions. In fish stuffs there have been several transactions; in the space of two days nine arrivals were reported. Fortunately this unusually extensive stock was preceded by extreme scarcity, and, consequently, larger sales were made, and at higher prices than could otherwise have been anticipated, but large portions of the recent arrivals remain unsold. Of some of our staples we are glad to report favourably. The pimento crop is a very large one, and coffee promises exceedingly fair. Sugar has advanced in consequence of the scarcity, which will continue until the next crop.

THE PACIFIC.

From Chili we have little news of importance. The country is quiet, business improving, and the mines yielding prosperously.

Peru appears to be getting into hotter water than ever, and another invasion of Ecuador by Peru is threatened. The American question appears to be still unsettled.

The Lima correspondent of the *Panama Star*, writing under date the 14th September, says:—

"A sad crime was perpetrated here the other day, which proves the existence of a secret club, whose object it is to murder the President. When the assassin who shot at General Castilla fled, his horse stumbled at some distance from the place of the attack, and the cover falling from his face at the time he was seen by a tailor who was passing by. This man declared afterwards that he would recognise the assassin if he saw him again. Last week he was attacked in the street at night by four men, who told him, 'we will not kill you, but we shall make you harmless.' They then rubbed his eyes with vitriol, which completely blinded him. *Comercio* mentioned the fact, but did not give the motives, which are, however, well known in the whole city. The unhappy man has received a pension from the President. Crime is on the increase in Lima. Yesterday a man, the father of fourteen children, was shot in his own house by banditti.

"The great question of the day is the coming departure of a new expedition for Ecuador, and the intended annexation of Guayaquil. General Flores is making rapid progress, and master of nearly the whole country; his army, numbering already 4,000 men, is increasing every day, whilst Franco's troops are diminishing fearfully by desertion. Under these circumstances the defeat of France would be inevitable without Peruvian help, wherefore Franco drew up a petition, and had it signed by his creatures and soldiers, asking for the annexation of the province of Guayaquil to Peru. This document was delivered by General Castilla on the 10th inst., by a special envoy. The foreign diplomatic agents were invited to attend a meeting, where the Minister for Foreign Affairs told them that Peru was bound, in virtue of a treaty concluded last year with the Government of Ecuador, to lend armed assistance to that Government, and he asked them to send orders to the diplomatic agents of their respective Governments resident in Guayaquil and to the commanders of their men-of-war not to interfere in the matter.

THE BATTLE OF THE STYLES—CLASSIC OR GOTHIC?

The great fight between the classic column and the Gothic arch is now at its very height. In no party strife or theological dispute could fiercer animosity have raged. The advocates of classic architecture would make themselves the chosen champions of civilisation and refinement, would proclaim themselves as the special allies of economy and convenience, would declare to all the world that they only can bring the light of heaven within our dwellings, and make our home unassailable by wind, rain, and the elements—a safe sanctuary to enshrine the ministrations of our daily life, and no less, when needs be, a palace of state and pomp for a nation's collected congress. In the rancour generated by conflict, these classic partisans denounce their opponents as Goths—decry Gothic architecture as dark, gloomy, and grotesque; as costly and inconvenient; as unsuited to the requirements of the present day, and belonging rightly to those dark middle ages of ecclesiastical bigotry in which the style first found its origin. Upon the opposite side, we need scarcely say that the leaders of the great Gothic revival are no less earnest in the advocacy of their own peculiar faith, and no less deadly in assault upon their professional enemies. Classic architecture they stigmatise as Pagan, as the offspring of a false religion, as the product of a clime and a land wholly foreign to our own. Porticoes, in which the Greeks found sufficient shadow from the heat of day, are for us no protection against cold and rain; and the open court of a Pompeian house is not better suited to an English evening social gathering than a Roman triclinium to a London dinner party. But Gothic architecture, it is urged in contrast, is emphatically indigenous to the English soil. Our cathedrals, castles, and manor-houses claim a pure and direct descent from Saxon times. The Gothic style, moreover, as contrasted with the classic, is indissolubly associated with the Christian religion; it is the expression of the Christian's faith and aspiring hope; it was moulded to the fashion of a Christian civilisation, and may thus at once be made a temple for worship or a house conformable to the wants and ways of our social economy. These are some of the leading arguments advanced by the two contending parties in the grand battle of the styles. The conflict each day has waxed more fierce, because each hour the time draws closer when a practical question of much import must for evil or for good be for ever determined. Gothic architecture has already attained a footing in the Parliament House at Westminster. Shall Gothic in like manner be adopted in the new Foreign Office? Lord Palmerston imperatively says it shall not. During the present recess the question is for the moment in abeyance. But on the opening of Parliament the conflict must be once again renewed, and that with added ardour, for further indecision is impossible, and victory must then declare itself on one side or the other.

This contest between the two opposing styles, now coming once again to a practical issue, has, we need scarcely say, under some form or other, been raging for many years, and in the nature of things will never be set wholly at rest. Peace can never be proclaimed while each party is both wrong and right, and equally extravagant and untrue. Catholicity, which shall aim at universality, a wide electicism which shall embrace every varied form of an eternal yet ever-changing beauty, this would seem just as unapproachable in the sphere of art as in other domains of human knowledge. Yet, fortunately art, like nature herself, will not submit to the narrow limitations of a clique. She bounds above the paltry barrier which would say "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." She spurns the dictation of learned professors who would limit her movements to straight lines, or solely to curves, to a plane horizontal or a course perpendicular. She will adopt and even exhaust each idea in its turn, and then come to a fresh imagination, and make a creation anew. The universe itself is her sphere, and omnipotence her power. Hence has the history of art given us so wide a diversity and domain. In the nature of things we deem it to be absolutely absurd to suppose that any one style, Classic, Gothic, Saracenic, or Renaissance, can satisfy or exhaust the possibilities of art or the capabilities of nature. Each style in succession, and in its special line, has deservedly claimed a dominion. Art, like creation herself, has been a development and progression, adopting for the moment one grand idea, and carrying it into practical efficiency; then taking, as occasion would seem to suggest, some other master thought and working it to perfection, making for the time each fundamental conception the prevailing law, and educing therefrom an essential beauty. Thus, what man is there who has known from actual observation, or felt from personal enjoyment, the power of the grand works which the great architects of all times and countries have left scattered over the face of the globe, who would wish to see effaced one line where beauty still so fondly lingers? What man is there who does not in his very heart rejoice that no one narrow sectarian creed has crippled the free play of manifold genius, but that all styles, classic and Gothic, with their several derivatives, have each, in turn, taken free full scope, moving the mind of all beholders to reverence and love. And now shall we Englishmen, living in this nineteenth century, in the full fruition of time, when in thought and in territory we have become cosmopolitan—citizens of an empire on which the sun never sets—shall we indeed limit our enjoyment and our resources within the narrow confines of some one prescribed style or manner? The very proposition we conceive to be preposterous.

Look upon the great buildings the pride and glory of the world, and do they not teach the doctrine which we here inculcate of universal toleration? Let us begin with the Greek temples. Go to Pæstum or to the Acropolis at Athens—what simplicity, what dignity, what repose, what abodes worthy, indeed of the gods! Go to Rome and visit the Forum of the three triumphal arches, of the Colliseum, and the surrounding temples, buildings no doubt corrupt, and yet magnificent—dowered in the pomp and wealth of empire, and with that power which subdued the world. Then coming to the later period of the Renaissance, when Italy, out of the ruins and ashes of Roman grandeur, rose a second time to wealth, civilisation, and dominion, let us approach with becoming reverence the great churches and palaces which princes and Christian peoples constructed for their use and worship. In Rome and Florence, in Venice, Verona, and Vicenza, rise stately palatial edifices, with columns for support and decoration, with windows for light and distributive details, with deep shadowing cornices for crowning honour, with every appliance for internal convenience, and all symmetry of line and beauty of enrichment for external architectural effect. Among the trophies at this same time raised as ecclesiastical edifices for the praise of God and the honour of the Christian religion, it is sufficient to mention St. Peter's at Rome as, perhaps, the grandest temple ever conceived by genius or executed by human skill. "The dome of the Pantheon," said Michael Angelo, "I will suspend in mid air." And so under this art of the Renaissance, rising as a more imaginative growth from the horizontal and earth-reposing Classic, do we find in Rome, in Florence, and even in London, that most imposing of conceptions and that boldest of structures, the arched dome, which seems to claim the heavens for its dwelling. Then, though not last in time, yet, as a fitting conclusion, let us take the airy fancy of the Gothic, its pointed arch, and aspiring spire, its clustered column, statue-crowded doorway, and groined vaulted roof. Surely at Milan, at Rheims, and at Salisbury, we may be forgiven if in the Gothic cathedral we feel there is something specially sacred and Christian; we may, indeed, be pardoned if for the moment we should be guilty of undue bigotry and devotion to a beauty and a harmony which would seem to symbolise the Christian religion, and strive to give utterance to the purest emotions of the human soul. Thus, in conclusion, have we shown by examples which all men agree to honour that each style in architecture has its own peculiar beauty and significance; that each have left upon record grand memorials which the world will not willingly let die; and that thus to us descends a rich inheritance which we must devote to noble purposes. If a less generous Providence had granted us but one style—whether the Classic, the Gothic, or the Renaissance—our wants and our wishes had been but inadequately consulted. Our available resources, indeed, cannot possibly be too great, for our wants are manifold. Every style we must in turn thankfully adopt, according to the exigencies of the case; and thus every need will be in the end supplied, and all our faculties find full scope and high gratification.

The practical result to which our argument has tended is, we trust, sufficiently obvious. In the battle of the styles, now so fiercely raging, all parties, as we have said, are guilty of much extravagance. On one side, for example, it has been asserted that Gothic is the only architecture which a Christian people is justified in using! And on the other, Gothic has been treated by its opponents with a contempt which only ignorance and hatred could engender. Yet the conflict, we doubt not, has been for good. It has led to a thorough sifting of essential principles, to a full reconsideration of precedents and practices; and so it may safely be asserted that architecture was never more critically exact, or placed on a basis more substantially solid, than at the present moment. We trust, then, that henceforward, as hitherto Classic, Gothic, and Renaissance may, each in turn, be profitably employed—with this proviso only, that whatever style be adopted it shall be suited to the purpose proposed, and be always the best of its kind. Coming still closer to the precise question now prominently in debate, whether the new Foreign Office shall be Classic or Gothic, we would decide the contest upon the special circumstances of the case. Abstractedly, we might in the first onset have inclined to a Palladian structure. But the subject has long ceased to be a mere abstraction; it has now become a question of facts and evidence, of business detail, and of personal and professional fitness. Mr. Gilbert Scott, in the public competition, exhibited a Gothic design which obtained a premium, and commanded that general and professional approval which his works never fail to secure. The late Government, it is well known, gave him the commission for the execution of his plan. There might be, and there doubtless was, strong opposition to this resolution; but still it was felt, even by the adherents of the Classics, that Mr. Scott still stands as a master in his chosen art; that the design was good of its kind; and that the building, notwithstanding its style, would confer honour upon the nation. This was the state of things when the late Government quitted office. Lord Palmerston, among his other avocations, then assumed the office of art critic and dictator. He tells the House that as long as he maintains power he will not permit a Gothic building to be erected. He prohibits Mr. Scott from proceeding with the adopted design, and demands that a classic elevation be at once substituted. Mr. Scott has accordingly produced the modified design, and it now remains to be seen what course Parliament in the ensuing session will resolve to take. For ourselves, we cannot but fear the approach of what we conceive to be an impending calamity. Mr. Scott is not the man for classic, and we fear that his substituted and present design will prove an architectural failure. The ducal palace in Venice, the noble structures in Verona and other cities in Northern Italy, might be taken as sufficient guarantees that Gothic can be made subservient to civic purposes. Mr. Scott is the acknowledged master of the Gothic style, and the rejected design was admitted as worthy of his genius. We emphatically say, then, that this his original plan should be carried out. Westminster is already a Gothic territory. Westminster Hall and Westminster Abbey, and the new Houses of Parliament, are noble examples of the style. And thus a Gothic Foreign-office would at least be in perfect keeping with the genius of the spot.—*Press.*

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER SOUTHERN CROSS.

The following particulars respecting the wreck of the Melanesian Mission schooner Southern Cross may be interesting. On April 28 we left Auckland for the Melanesian Islands, and, after a most prosperous and interesting voyage, we made the Three Kings, on June 13. After an easterly gale of four days' duration we again made the land, Sunday, June 18, with a northerly wind, and passed Cape Brett. At 4-50 p.m., we sighted the Poor Knights; having passed close to leeward of them, hauled up to S.E., in order to pass eastward of the Hen and Chickens. About this time the wind backed to the N.E. and increased to a gale, with very thick weather and rain. At 10 p.m., we were surprised by the report of land on the lee bow. By press of sail we were providentially enabled to weather a small islet, which, from the course we made, we supposed to be the Eastern Chicken. We now stood on S.E. by S., intending, when half way to Cape Rodney, to wear and stand to the northward, having the harbour of Wangarei under our lee, the wind now blowing a violent gale. At one a.m. land was seen on the lee bow, about Patawa River. We wore to the northward, the wind shifting S.E., blowing with redoubled violence soon after we were round. In about half an hour we again saw land on the lee bow, the south head of Ngunguru Bay. Standing on, we made the islet at the north head of Ngunguru Bay, the same islet we had seen at ten p.m. The weather being so thick the hills were not visible.

Finding we could not weather that islet, the helm was put up to pass to leeward; having again lost sight of the land, thinking we had again accomplished our purpose, the ship's head was brought up to north; we then took the ground on what appeared happily to be a spot somewhat sheltered from the full violence of the sea, the range of our vision being the end of the breakers. Imagining deep water to be beyond them, and with the rising tide, the ship being gradually brought nearer, we were alarmed lest we should be carried right over and foundered in the deep water beyond; for in less than half an hour the surf had completely filled the ship, and we were all obliged to take to the rigging, the masts, most providentially, not having been cut away, although repeated attempts had been made to do so. The boats were soon washed away, and with them our last hopes of getting to the shore, and from two a.m. till daylight we remained in the mast heads in the most dreadful suspense. As day dawned we discovered we were in a bay and near the high water of its low and sandy shore, which the darkness of the gale prevented our seeing. We were also gladdened by the sight of European houses. By nine o'clock the tide had so far left us that we were enabled to get a line to the shore, and, through the mercy of God (after seven hours in the rigging), we were all drawn through the surf safely to land. We received a hearty welcome, every kindness and assistance from Captain Stewart and his guests, and the Europeans at Ngunguru. The gale had now somewhat moderated.

We would beg to to call attention to the following remarkable chain of providences, in answer to prayer; any one link being wanting, all must have perished.

Whilst all was being done on deck that man could do to keep us from a lee shore, I called my native teacher, Taniora, into the cabin, and we engaged in prayer.

My prayer was that "as our blessed Saviour had manifested His power in saving His disciples from shipwreck in the Sea of Galilee, His hand was not shortened that it could not save, or His ear deaf that He would not hear; that it would now please Him to appear in our behalf and save the lives of all in the vessel." Now, mark the answer—1st, if the wind had not shifted to the S.E. we should all have been on the rocky beach to the north of Patawa. 2nd, When the seas were making a clean breach over the deck, had the masts not been standing to fly to nothing could have saved us. The reason why the masts were not cut away was, that the captain, having for some cause laid down the axe, it was not again to be found. Further, when the captain and mate, with knives in their hands, were about to cut the lanyards, some unaccountable feeling prevented them, which, no doubt, was the finger of God in answer to prayer. 3rd, if we had grounded a quarter of a mile further northward, we should have been on the rocks of the Ngunguru River.

In conclusion, we would earnestly beg the attention of your readers to the fact that our gracious God manifests a special providence in answer to prayer. It is not in vain to trust in Him.—*Correspondent of the New Zealander.*

A RUN OVER THE SMYRNA AND ADEN RAILWAY.

(From the Levant Herald.)

We were a party of three—one a lady—and on application to Mr. Hammond, the chief agent of the contractor, readily obtained permission to accompany the afternoon train on its trip from the (Smyrna) terminus to Kyas, 26 miles in, and the farthest point to which the rails have been laid. In the strictest sense it was the pursuit of pleasure or information under difficulties; for the heat was tropical, and the train being composed exclusively of ballast waggons, shelter, or even sitting accommodation, there was none. The engine alone was provided with a scanty screen from the blazing sun, but the shelter thus afforded was counterbalanced by the hot, oily exhalations and other mixed discomforts inseparable from the "iron horse." Even this greasy and oven-like atmosphere, however, with all its surrounding uncleanliness, was preferable to the sweltering blaze of the sun, and on the engine, therefore, we mounted. The train consisted of some twelve trucks, laden with rails, cut stones, and other *materiel* for various points along the line; and with these we slowly emerged from the chaos at the Point—where the large terminal station and offices are in rapid course of construction—shortly after 4 p.m. Once out of these we dashed forwards into a speed of some 15 miles an hour. The first point of interest passed was the station at Caravan-bridge, which from its importance as regards traffic will be rather a terminus than a mere roadside halting-place. From its contiguity to the centre of the town a full half of the traffic, passenger and otherwise, will probably begin and end here. But for this fact, indeed, the large station-house, which is nearly finished, would be a costly and useless extravagance. As it is, it is questionable whether in the actual state of the company's finances, a large wooden shed, costing a tenth of the money, and such as may be seen on half the minor provincial lines in England, Ireland, and Scotland, would not have better accorded with the wants and capabilities of the enterprise. A few furlongs past this begins the incline which carries the line up to the high level beyond Boudja. On this there are two considerable rock cuttings, and one bridge for the aqueduct over the Homeric Meles. Boudjah itself comes next—about 5 miles from Smyrna, and lies in about three-quarters of a mile to the left from the line. It is a large and and picturesque village, comprising many country houses of rich Smyrna merchants, and a general population of several thousands in number. The station in course of construction at this point is in all respects similar to that at Caravan-bridge, and is open to similar, or even greater, objection on the ground of unnecessary cost. It will, however, be available not merely for Boudjah, but for the villages of Great and Little Paradise, in the near neighbourhood. The plain from this point to the next station at Sevdikeui, eight miles farther on, is nearly a dead level, and is principally covered with vineyards. Patches of corn land are occasionally seen, but they bear small proportion to the vast expanse of vines. The town of Sevdikeui is about a mile from the line, with which, like Boudjah, it will be connected by omnibusses once the traffic begins. The hills—distant six or seven miles on either side—are inhabited by Yooruk and Zebeck population, whose chief industry is in cattle and sheep breeding, charcoal burning, the preparation of honey and beeswax and other agricultural and pastoral produce. It cannot be doubted that once the railway becomes available for the transport of their produce to the coast, a great development of all these branches of industry will ensue, with vast benefit to the population and a corresponding impulse to the traffic of the line. Already numerous clearings are visible on the nearer hill sides and in the adjoining valleys, with a view to their cultivation as soon as a cheap and rapid means of carriage to the coast has been assured for their produce. A little beyond Sevdikeui a donkey was observed approaching the line, as if to cross it ahead of the engine, from a piece of pasture-ground on the left. The driver blew the whistle vigorously, but the trespasser was not to be so frightened. He cantered leisurely on, and just escaped the off buffer—having such a hair-breadth escape as fate-tempting moke never had before. Nothing daunted, however, he quietly halted on the edge of the line, and incontinently kicked contempt at the danger till the last truck had long shot past. Accidents with cattle have, we learned, been frequent along the line; for though the whole rail is fenced on both sides, errant buffaloes, oxen, and sheep break through almost daily, and in spite of all the care the engine drivers can employ are immolated under the wheels of the fire-fed Juggernaut. At Develekeui, 18 miles from Smyrna, a three-arched bridge over a stream which in winter becomes swelled into a torrent is in the course of construction, and as the wooden supports on which the rails here temporarily rest are insufficient to bear the weight of the large engine which had brought us thus far, a small four-wheeled locomotive hooked on the carriages with material for points beyond this up to Kyas, nine miles further on, and, as already stated, 26 from Smyrna, beyond which the rails have not yet been laid. From Develekeui to this latter point the country differs little in external features from the vine-clad plain and distant hills passed from Boudjah. Three miles further on, at Turbulu, will be the junction of the important branch line to Tireh, which will, it is expected, be begun in the coming spring. The length of this most important extension will be 24 miles, the whole of which have been surveyed and staked out by Mr. Purser, the chief engineer of the main line. Tireh itself is a thriving city of 34,000 inhabitants, and the line to it will pass within six miles of Baindir, another active town, with 16,000 of a population. Eighteen miles off is Opemish, with 18,000 inhabitants, besides Birgeh, Besdema, and other populous towns and villages within easy distance—to the whole of which this branch line will furnish easy and cheap communication with the coast. These towns and their adjacent districts produce largely grain, fruit, hemp, silk, cotton, wool, cattle, charcoal, madder roots, scammony, tobacco, leather, ropes, and various other peculiar manufactures, on the export of which the transit difficulties hitherto in force have weighed with a virtually prohibitory effect. Once, however, this projected branch has become a *fait accompli*, the whole of these will flow in steady plenty into Smyrna, giving an impulse to trade there, enriching the producing districts, and creating an ample and remunerative traffic for the railway. After a short halt to unload the trucks, the little train got under weigh on its return journey, and in about an hour and a quarter landed us at Smyrna Point, steamy and smoke-begrimed, but gratified far beyond expectation at seeing a degree of progress in this hitherto sadly mismanaged enterprise greatly in advance of what public rumour in the capital had led us to anticipate.

REVISION COURT.

The question of the legality of admitting persons to the freedom of the city of Dublin by right of grandbirth was argued yesterday, according to appointment, before the Revising Barristers, Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara. The Conservatives were represented as usual by Mr. John Martin, and the Radicals by Mr. Costello. Considerable interest appeared to be taken in the proceedings. Among those present were Mr. Hemphill, Q.C.; Mr. F. W. Brady, Q.C.; Mr. E. A. Ennis, Mr. John Judkin Butler, and others. The early part of the day was occupied with revising the original list, and striking out names. At half-past twelve o'clock the argument on the above question commenced.

Mr. Costello then said the way in which he and Mr. Martin intended to meet the question was by first arguing as to whether the class of persons under consideration should be admitted to the freedom of the city at all, and then to confine their attention to particular cases.

Mr. O'Hara said he thought the better way would be to take up the first case which was objected to in the list, which he found to be that of John Isaac Abbott, who appeared to have a *prima facia* case. It was now incumbent on the parties for the applicant to show how he got the freedom of the city.

A gentleman from the Town Clerk's office was then examined, who stated that John Isaac Abbott claimed the freedom of the city, and was admitted on the 10th Feb., 1846, on the ground of being the grandson of Thomas Abbott, who was admitted a freeman in the midsummer of 1789.

Mr. Martin inquired whether the identity of Mr. Abbott was about to be proved by Mr. Costello?

Mr. O'Hara said that that gentleman was on the roll of last year, and he supposed there was no necessity to raise that question.

Mr. Martin said he was entitled to have the party identified as being the same person who appeared on the Freeman's roll, and who was admitted as such. He could not, however, persist in raising any objection, if the opposite party admitted that he had been registered in after times. If that were not done, he would press for evidence. There were a number of instances where the same parties had been admitted on different rights.

Mr. O'Hara said he did not see the necessity of urging the question of identity, as the name of the gentleman in question was on the roll the last year.

Mr. Martin observed that he merely mooted the point to facilitate the business before the court, and to have it gone through regularly.

Mr. Costello then proceeded to say that he appeared on the part of the objectors, and to prove that Mr. Abbott and several other parties, who claimed the freedom of the city on the like grounds—viz., by the right of grandbirth—were not entitled to remain on the roll. There were two ways only in which the franchises were established, first by charter, and second by prescription. As for the charter question, that was not worth attending to, as it did not help the present case in any way. All the charters to the city of Dublin would be produced, and it would clearly appear that they did not bear upon the point, for there was not a word in them appertaining to the present question. As regarded the law of prescription, he had only to refer to three Cruises Digest, page 422, to determine it. It consisted of two kinds of uninterrupted hereditary right by established usage, and second by service or other personal right exercised by an individual or by a body politic, and to prove that those two circumstances are to be taken into account, first the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and secondly by a man's own personal knowledge. Where there is proof as to the original right, the question of repeated usage is not to be entertained. He (Mr. Costello) took it that in order to satisfy the court that these parties were entitled to their claim they should show that the Corporation of Dublin were in the habit of admitting them from the earliest times. He was aware that the case of Cunningham would be relied upon by the opposite side, and which would be found in the 10th vol. Irish Jurist, page 163, but he did not mind that, for in his opinion it was totally different from that which was the subject of the present consideraion. Mr. Costello, then, in support of his views, referred to the case of Jenkins v. Harvey, in the 1st Crompton, Meeson, and Roscoe's reports, page 894, from which it appeared that the Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Truro, in Cornwall, had been from time immemorial entitled to exercise the right and custom of using a certain office or meter for measuring coals, and other things imported into that place by sea, and within its limits. Baron Parke, in summing up, left it to the jury to decide whether the office of meter was an immemorial office, and informed them that, in order to establish that, the plaintiff was bound to establish the fact that it existed from before the time of legal memory, and that with regard to this case they might take into consideration the amount of toll claimed to show whether or not a toll of such an amount would be reasonable at such a period; but, with regard to the origin of the claim by grant, he was not aware of any rule of law which precluded a jury from presuming from parole evidence only a grant of the right, and that they might presume such grant from some person entitled to make it, before the term of legal memory, or before the charter of Elizabeth. It did not, however, appear to the judge fit to put the question to the jury, that the claim might be supported as a part duty payable in respect of the franchises or ownership of the port, and referrable to a modern grant. In that case a verdict was found for defendant, but the Solicitor-General obtained a rule for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection, and also on the ground that in consequence of the judge omitting to direct the jury with regard to the application of the evidence, they had been misled into giving a verdict against the weight of the evidence.

Mr. Martin here objected that Mr. Costello had not read the entire case, and therefore had not presented it fairly to the court.

Mr. Costello replied that he had read the case sufficiently, and that it established the proposition which he intended to put before the court—namely, that it was competent for him to rebut evidence, giving a party seeking to establish a certain custom, if he could show evidence to prove that at an earlier period the custom in question did not exist. His object in adducing these cases was to rebut the question of prescription. Mr. Costello then referred to the case of the Mayor of Kingstown v. Horner, as recorded in Cowper's Reports, page 102, and several other cases which, he said, supported the opinion he took of the matter; after which he said the records of the Corporation had been examined from the year 1460, down to the present time. Some of the records were in Latin, and others in English, comprising acts of assembly and other matters from Edward the Third's time down. In the earlier times, there was no regular freeman's roll for the city of Dublin. But it appeared that there were assemblies held four times a year, at which freemen were admitted, and there was an unbroken chain of such proceedings down to the year 1772. In these acts of assembly, however, there did not appear a single instance of anyone having been admitted as a freeman by right of grandbirth. He should, however, state that there was some very important evidence touching the present question, connected with the year 1737. In that year there was a beseech presented to the Corporation by a Rev. Richard Wybrants, claiming to be admitted as a freeman by grace especial, on the ground that he was the son of Ald. Peter Daniel Wybrants. But, at that time, he did not claim his admission as a right, but merely by grace especial, and also because his grandfather was a freeman. In referring to the records, it appeared also that in the year 1812 a beseech was presented to the Corporation on the part of one Arthur Short, claiming by grace especial to be admitted a freeman as grandson of a freeman; and he was admitted, having paid the usual fine of £2 Mr. Costello then said that, taking all the acts of the Corporation into consideration, from the year 1460 down to the year 1772, it did not appear that a single person had been admitted by right of grandbirth to the freedom of the city. During that period they had also a beseech, negativing the application, for if the beseech presented in 1837 claimed the freedom of the city as a right, there would never have been inserted in it the words by grace especial. Opposite the names of the applicants there were regularly stated the rights by which they were admitted, but until the year 1807, there was not a single instance of admission by right of grandbirth. As he (Mr. Costello) had stated, the question of the right under the charter did not affect the case. The charter granted in the time of Henry II. merely granted the same privileges to the men of Dublin as to those of Bristol, but the privilege in question was not enjoyed and never claimed by the inhabitants of the latter city. In the year 1832 and 1833, a commission was appointed to inquire into the privileges of the different Corporations of England, and among others into that of Bristol, when it was found that no right existed as to that portion of the city except on the ground of birth or servitude. Mr. Costello then went at considerable length into the evidence given before the several commissions in relation to the case of Cunningham Griffith, and several others, and concluded by alluding to the fact that in 1850, when Mr. John Reynolds was Lord Mayor, the claims of several parties on the ground of grandbirth were rejected, and it appeared from the records of the Corporation that no admissions on this ground were granted in the years 1853, 1854, and 1855. Mr. Costello also referred to the opinion given on the matter by Counsellor Devitt, which was published some months ago. Mr. Devitt stated that he read the rolls only from 1714 to 1772, and the other records of the Corporation of a later date; but he (Mr. Costello) was ready to adduce evidence that the records of the Corporation had since been examined from 1460 to 1807, from which it appeared that no such right was agreed to or thought of as granting the freedom of the city to men by right of grandbirth; on the contrary, it was clearly an usurpation of later time, and the right was never recognised in the earlier history of the Corporation.

Mr. Farquhar, Town Clerk, was then examined—He stated that he was custodian of the records and muniments belonging to the Corporation, which he produced. He also produced a translation of the several charters in the possession of the Corporation.

To Mr. Martin—I believe that several "beseeches" are lost because we have so few of them, as compared with the number of freemen who have been entered upon our books as admitted under that form.

To Mr. Costello—S in the records signifies admission for "Service;" B, by right of "Birth;" M, by right of "Marriage;" A, by "Apprenticeship;" and G E, by "Grace Especial."

To Mr. Martin—This was the mode of entry adopted to 1841. In that year a different mode of entry was substituted, and the particular grounds on which the applicant was admitted were set forth, which is the system at present in use.

Mr. Shaw—I find several names to which the letter F is prefixed.

Town Clerk—That means, I think, on payment of a fine.

Mr. Shaw—I also see persons admitted by the presentation of a pair of gloves.

Mr. Costello—Yes; that fine was given to the Lady Mayoress.

Mr. Farquhar—The practice of swearing freemen on their admission has been adopted since the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act.

Mr. Martin called on Mr. Farquhar to read the Charter of Henry II. This charter set forth that his Majesty granted to the citizens of Dublin all the corporate privileges enjoyed by the "men of Bristol."

Mr. Shaw observed that the charters would not materially aid them in deciding this question, as the memorial custom was the point upon which nearly all the cases relative to the Freemen's franchise turned.

Mr. Henry Vivian Yoe, examined by Mr. Costello—I searched the acts of Assembly, commencing in the reign of Edward IV. in 1462, and ending in 1746. I find in the admission roll of 1686 that William Hanley, wine merchant, was admitted to the freedom of the city because he had fulfilled his term with one James Neill, a carpenter, who was a freeman, in the act of assembly dated Oct., 1686. James Browne, baker, was admitted, because he was the son of William Browne. No admission appears in that act of assembly by right of grandbirth; in the roll of 1688 I find a resolution admitting to the freedom all the children of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Burgesses without the payment of fine or fees; in the reign of James II. I find the admission of grandsons, and, in one case, the admission of a granddaughter. The form of admission in all the previous rolls was *quibus*, but that form was departed from in these instances. On the 20th October, 1690, I find a resolution of the Corporation, disfranchising certain *Papist* freemen who had been admitted contrary to the charters and customs. I do not find in any of the rolls of 1400 an admission of the children of freemen.

Mr. Costello said that Mr. Yoe had only examined the rolls down to 1690, but in order to save the time of the court he would examine another witness whose investigation commenced in 1740. Mr. Yoe would, before the court sat the following day, have completed the remainder of his search down to this period.

William B. Holland, examined—I commenced my search from 1740 down to 1807; in 1742 I find an entry of a person being admitted by right of grandbirth; on the 8th of April, 1796, I find that Cornelius Henry Usher, F.T.C.D., grandson of the late John Usher, prayed the freedom, and it was granted gratis.

Mr. Costello said these admissions were by grace especial. Examination continued—From 1740 to 1772, the acts of assembly are invariably followed by lists of freemen admitted by right of birth, apprenticeships, and grace especial. From 1772 to 1807, the admissions are by "beseeches" or by grace especial.

Mr. Costello then handed in the freeman's books from 1774 to 1820 for the purpose of showing that a greater number of persons were admitted to the freedom by right of birth and service than were recorded on the acts of assembly.

Mr. Shaw—Do the books from 1696 to 1774 show entries of admissions which are not recorded on the acts of assembly?

Mr. Costello—From 1696 to 1772, the acts of assembly and the Corporation books agree, and from 1772 to 1820, they only record those admitted by special grace.

Mr. Holland, at the request of Mr. Costello, read several resolutions passed by the Corporation in July, 1808, to the effect that the charters should be maintained sacred and inviolable, as they had at all times proved a firm support of the constitution in Church and State, and that it did not appear to them any circumstances had occured to render necessary a change of the general laws affecting the Corporation of Dublin. He also read a resolution of 16th January, 1807, in which the assembly set forth that the privileges which they enjoyed were granted in consideration of the unflinching loyalty and invincible valour of citizens, and in consideration of the treasure they spent, and the blood they shed in defence of our glorious constitution, and that they had heard with regret an attempt was about to be made to invade the secret rights which they considered most unjust and unwarrantable.

Mr. Martin, with the permission of the court, resumed his cross-examination of the witnesses.

Mr. Costello said that the Corporation at that time, being afraid a change was about being made in the constitution, passed these resolutions, which they followed up as the best way of protecting themselves by granting the freedom on grounds never before heard of.

Mr. Martin—That is a most unwarrantable presumption.

Mr. Henry Devitt was next examined by Mr. Costello—Have you examined the rolls and beseeches in the custody of the Corporation without referring to the opinion which I gave?

Mr. Martin—I object to this evidence. I never heard of such a thing before as that a judge of some sort or other should be allowed to prove his judgment on oath.

Witness—I cannot swear to minute dates without referring to the printed report of the opinion which I gave at the request of the Lord Mayor. I have not volunteered my evidence. I have been requested to come forward by certain gentlemen who take an interest in this question, but my only desire is to assist the court in the administration of justice.

Mr. Costello—Did you examine the acts of Assembly during the years——

Mr. Martin—Do not lead the witness in this way out of his own judgment.

Mr. Costello—I have a right to fix a particular date.

Mr. Martin—You have no right to lead a witness of this character, and I protest against it.

To Mr. Costello—I have examined the rolls of the Corporation for a period of 59 years, commencing in 1714, assisted by a friend of mine. During that period I found no admission by the right of grandbirth; the admissions were by right of birth, right of servitude, and by grace especial. There were no admissions by right of marriage. I also examined the beseeches of the 17th century, and they contained no claim by right of marriage.

Mr. Martin—The next claim the assessor will decide is that of marriage.

Witness—I disregard the observations of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin—Who was the friend who assisted you in your search?—Mr. Shaughnessy, of the Munster bar. He is a friend of mine. We were called to the bar the same day.

You are searching for evidence on which to ground your judgment?—Yes, you having declined to give any.

You determined to supply my omissions?—I was determined, sir, to give every investigation I could to the case, and to decide according to my view of the law.

It turns out I was rather wise in not submitting to your judgment.—That is for your own consideration. If you had the evidence which was given in Cunningham's case I believe I would not have made any search, but would have followed the decision of Mr. O'Hara.

You had Cunningham's case before you, and you knew I relied on that case?—Yes.

Mr. Shaw—I do not think we have anything to say to this.

Mr. Martin—At the time you made the search were you a member of this political association which was trying to disfranchise the freemen?—I think not; I had not paid my subscription for the previous year. (Laughter.)

But you were giving them value in work?—I repudiate such an assertion. My instructions from the Lord Mayor were to decide according to justice and right. I told him when returning from the tribunal that my belief was the objections to the admission of the freemen could not be sustained, and that they ought to be admitted. That was my impression for a long time, and it was only after a lengthened and laborious investigation that I came to the conclusion the law was against their admission, and that I should, therefore, decide against them. I am perfectly satisfied you know I decided according to law.

I know your decision was an *exparte* one, and an illegal one. Your conduct was as illegal as it is indecent on this occasion. Any observations of yours I treat with perfect indifference. You are a man of great ability, but you allow your temper to get the better of you.

Did you receive a fee for your judgment?—The Lord Mayor offered me a fee, which I declined. I acted as his private friend in the matter. He tendered me in cash.

We quite understand you. They may send you a receipt from the Liberal Association.

The court then adjourned to this morning.

Law Intelligence.

THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The Triumph, of Stockton.

The Marshal of the court exhibited his bill of costs, fees, and expenses in this cause for confirmation by the court, in order for payment. The bill had already been taxed by the registrar.

The Court observed that there were certain charges allowed which ought not to have been included, being properly fit subjects for the investigation of the court itself, in its judicial capacity. That was against the practice of the court.

Mr. Hamilton, on the part of the bondholders to whom the fund in court had been decreed out of which this bill of costs should be paid, stated that he had requested the Marshal to include in his bill the charges in question. They had been incurred in fitting up the ship, with new sails and other matters, by which the Marshal had been enabled to realise a larger fund, by her sale under the decree. On the part of his clients, he assented, in open court, to the payments of the bill, as they had been thereby saved an additional cost of £70.

The Court would act on that consent, but the case was to be considered exceptional.

The order was made.

The Mate and Seamen of the Triumph, intervenients v. the same.

In this interventional suit the court had made a decree on consent, on Friday last, in favour of the seamen, for the amount of their wages, reserving the question of costs. The decree was for a sum of £520 9s 4d. There had been a former suit in June last, in which they had been dismissed.

The Court ruled that it had not power to give the costs of that former suit in the proceedings of the present interventional one, as it had been moved to do. It gave, however, the costs of the interventional suit.

Proctor for the intervenients—Mr. Lee.

Against the same.

The Queen's Proctor, upon instructions, moved for liberty to appear against the fund in court on the part of the Board of Trade, to recover the wages of a certain seaman of the vessel, who had died when abroad, and also certain charges which had been defrayed by the British Consul at Batavia, for repairs effected upon the vessel by some Dutch tradesmen, when she was lying in that port.

Mr. Hamerton offered no objection to the payment of the wages, but he would resist the latter claim.

The Queen's Proctor said that, under the circumstances, he would advise further.

The Sourander, of Bjornberg.

Doctor Townsend opened the petition in this case. It was a cause of bottomry instituted against this Russian barque and her cargo, on the part of his clients, the Messrs. Coombe and Son, of Waterford, merchants. The barque was 258 lasts burthen, and was the property of Alessandro Lundborg, of Bjornberg, merchant, commanded by Gustavo Soderbosn, and, in the month of December last, was chartered at Odessa to M. Datody, to a port of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, between Havre and Hamburg, calling at Gibraltar for orders. The vessel, with a cargo of Indian corn, proceeded on that voyage; but, encountering stormy winds, and having come into collision with another vessel, she was obliged to put into Syra, one of the Cyclades, for safety and repairs. To complete the former, she was in want of £176, and, by leave of the authorities of her own country, placed in that port a bottomry bond on ship and cargo for that amount to the maritime interest of 20 per cent, which was executed with all due solemnities to Signor G. C. Ralli, a merchant of Syra. Thus refitted, the vessel proceeded on her voyage, and, calling at Gibraltar, there received orders to proceed to Waterford as her port of delivery. She arrived there the 27th of August following. In the meanwhile the bond had been assigned, through the house of Francis Ede, Son, & Co., of London, to the petitioners, and was still unpaid. The owners of the vessel had appeared, and, by their plea, had admitted, and confessed the bond.

The Court—Upon the plea of the defendant the petitioner is entitled to his decree against the vessel. The liability of the cargo may be reserved for a future day, should the consideration of that question be rendered necessary, on account of any deficiency in the fund to be realised by the sale of the ship. In pronouncing this decree, which, as stated, is done on the admission and plea of the shipowner himself, the court expressly guards itself against having expressed any affirmative opinion upon the bond itself. That instrument appears to be deficient, and it certainly is peculiar in its terms. There is, however, enough to gather from its construction, that it was intended by the parties themselves to be a bottomry bond, and, further than that, which forms a good *prima facie* case. The court, under the circumstances, thinks that the petitioner is entitled to his decree for £211 16s 4d, with interest at 5 per cent. from the day the bond was due, and his costs.

Proctor for the petitioner—Mr. Lee. Proctor for the defendant—Mr. Hamerton.

COUNTY REVISION.

The Hon. Mr. Trench, revising barrister, yesterday opened the revision of the baronies of Upper Cross and Castleknock, in the Kilmainham Court-house.

Mr. Parkingson appeared on behalf of the Conservatives, and Mr. Hamilton for the Radicals.

Several Conservative claims were established, but no case of public interest arose during the day.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Botts was brought up in custody of Police-constable 46 B, charged with being drunk, and assaulting him in Exchequer-street on Saturday night. During the altercation Anne Botts, the wife of the prisoner, and Michael Botts, his brother, also joined in the assault, and struck Police-constable 160 B, who went to the other constable's assistance.—John Botts was fined 30s, his wife 5s, and his brother 5s.

Michael Bryan was brought up by Acting-Inspectors Fox and Rice, charged with stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Swift, of New-street. The shoes were found on the prisoner.—He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

John Loughlin was brought up in custody of Policeman 48 D, charged with wilfully and maliciously breaking a paling in the Phoenix Park.—He was fined 7s, and 2s 6d compensation, and, in default of payment, sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Thomas M'Carthy was charged by Thomas Snade with wilfully and maliciously breaking a lamp in one of the carriages of the Midland Great Western Railway Company.—He was fined 5s and 2s, compensation, or one week's imprisonment.

John Quinn, a carman, was charged by Acting sergeant 63 C, with having obstructed the public thoroughfare with his car, and refusing to move away when directed to do so.—Fined 10s. or one week's imprisonment.

Charles Lucas was fined 5s. or one weeks imprisonment, on the charge of Police-constable 48 D, for having broken maliciously two young trees in the Park.

ALGIERS FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.—The French journals report that Dr. Pietrasanta, who was entrusted some time ago with a mission to Algeria, in order to study the influence of that climate in chronic pulmonary complaints, has now communicated the result of his inquiries to the Academy of Sciences. Dr. Pietrasanta commences by stating that the climate of Algiers is a medium between those of the temperate and tropical zones. Its atmosphere is extremely pure and cloudless. Twilights are very short. The seasons differ but slightly from each other, the annual average temperature being 66¼ degs. Nevertheless, great variations are suddenly experienced at times; the hydro-metric state of the ambient air is moderate, and the average altitude of the barometer 762·32 millimetres (about thirty inches). There are, moreover, certain periods of wind and rain, which are well determined. Regarding population, the increase is determined, first, by immigration (arrivals being always more numerous than departures); and then by a diminution of mortality, and an increase in the number of births. Wherever insalubrity exists in Algeria, it is generally removable by human ingenuity and industry. Pulmonary complaints, however, do exist at Algiers. Dr. Pietrasanta considers that they are chiefly owing, first, to a contempt of hygienic practices; and secondly, to the influence of libertinism, which the natives have borrowed from the Europeans. The following six propositions convey the results of these investigations:—1. The climate of the city of Algiers is extremely advantageous to patients labouring under pulmonary affections. 2. Consumption exists at Algiers amongst immigrants as well as natives, but it is much rarer than in France and on the coasts of the Mediterranean. 3. The increase of consumption amongst the natives, whether Arabs, Mussulmans, or negroes, is independent of any climatological cause. 4. The climate of Algiers is extremely favourable in cases of predispositions to be conquered, or symptoms to be removed, which constitute the first stage of phthisis. 5. Its beneficial influence may be questioned in the second stage of tuberculosis, especially when general symptoms predominate over local injuries. 6. It is fatal in the third stage as soon as disorganisation appears.—*Lancet.*

ICE WORKS.—On entering the upper floor the first object attracting attention was a compact nine-horse steam engine employed to work a large air pump of about 14 inches diameter, as well as to draw water from a well and perform other work connected with the manufacture. The engine and air pump stand upon an independent stone foundation in the ground of the cellar, and rise through the upper floor, which has been cut away for the purpose, brick and stone walls having been built round this portion of the machinery and the condensers to insulate those portions of the machinery which become hot in the working from the ice-troughs and ether-boiler, and other portions which it is desirable to keep cool. The condensers consist of two large wooden vats—the largest in the colony, we believe—in which are placed two copper still-worms, each upwards of a hundred feet long and nearly three inches diameter, by means of which the ether, which has been drawn off from the ether boiler in a state of vapour, is reconverted under pressure into liquid. This ether-boiler, which is placed in a cellar, is one of the most essential parts of the machine, and in it the requisite cold is generated. It is a property of ether to boil in a vacuum at about 50 degrees below the freezing point of fresh water, and in boiling under these circumstances it absorbs heat rapidly from surrounding objects, and reduces them approximately to its own extremely low temperature. The air pump already mentioned is constantly engaged in drawing off the vapour of the ether in the boiler and maintaining it at the required low temperature, the supply of ether to be vapoured being kept up in the boiler from the condensers before described; the cold thus generated in the ether boiler is conveyed to the moulds of fresh water to be frozen by a stream of salt water, which has the property of remaining fluid at thirty-two degrees below the freezing point of fresh water. The saline steam is kept flowing down a long wooden trough, from the bottom of which it is pumped by a pump in connection with the steam engine into the wooden casing surrounding the ether boiler. Here the salt water is once more refrigerated, and so continues constantly to circulate and convey the cold of the ether-boiler to the ice-moulds in the long trough until the process is complete. Altogether, the machinery appears to be simple and efficacious, and there can be little doubt that it will, in the warm season, prove as successful commercially as it has already proved to be in other respects. The machinery in Franklin-street is calculated to produce about three tons of ice per day, at a cost which will enable ice to be sold in Adelaide at so low a rate that its general use for cooling beverages, preserving provisions, and other purposes, may be confidently anticipated.—*South Australian Observer.*

GOLD DISCOVERY.—A gentleman residing at Port Lincoln was looking at a pile of copper which was lying on the Queen's Wharf, Port Adelaide, having been brought up in the Daphne from Wallaroo, Spencer's Gulf, and out of curiosity chipped off a small piece, when to his surprise he discovered a small piece of gold about the size of a pin's head sticking out of the quartz which abounds in the ore. He carried the specimen to Captain E. French, where it is now to be seen. This discoverer, who is pretty well acquainted with the formation of auriferous localities, is of opinion that more gold will eventually be found in the neighbourhood of the mine. The copper ore in which the specimen was found is all taken from the surface.—*South Australian Register.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption—The prevalence of this disease, and the number of victims who sink under it yearly in this country, render the consideration of preventive measures a matter of paramount importance. The proportion of deaths from all causes in Great Britain attributed to consumption is one-third. If the reader choose, he shall be his own physician in guarding against this malady in himself or household. When the first suspicion arises that consumption is developing itself, let the patient have the chest and back fomented twice a day with warm brine, dry with a course towel, then rub in the ointment as salt is rubbed into meat to preserve it, and the enemy will be baffled.

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BIRTHS.

Anderson—October 14, at 3, Kenilworth-terrace, Rathmines, the wife of R. O. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.

Flynn—October 13, in Dublin, the wife of William Fyne Flynn, of a daughter.

Read—October 14, at 12, Grand Canal Harbour, the wife of Mr. John Read, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Hoome and Eckford—October 9, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Edward Forbes, M.A., Major Frederick Hoome, of H.M.'s 10th Regiment Bombay N.I., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Major J. A. A. Eckford, Bombay Army.

Woodhouse and Wallis—October 11, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. G. W. Woodhouse, vicar of Albrighton, Salop, Edward Gardiner, eldest surviving son of James Parker Woodhouse, Esq., of Lansdowne-terrace, Kensington-park, to Eugenia Mary, youngest daughter of the late Edward Snell Wallis, Esq., of Dublin.

DEATHS.

Corry—October 11th, suddenly at Bundoran, Captain William Corry, of Enniskillen, formerly Adjutant of the Fermanagh Militia, aged 76 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

Hughes—October 3, at 6, Guildford-road, South Lambeth, Robert Hughes, Esq., of the Admiralty, London, aged 59; also, on the 12th instant, Kezia, the beloved wife of the above, aged 53.

Sankey—October 13, at her residence, Talbot-lodge, Stillorgan, aged 82, Sarah, relict of the late Lieut.-Colonel Richard Jones Sankey.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, OCT. 15.—ARRIVED—Jane Williams, Rouen, wine, seed, and oil; Natalia, Sulina, Indian corn; Columbus, St. Stephens, N.B., deals and spars; Mary Sweet, Oporto, wine, onions, and fruit; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Calypso (s), Bristol, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cornwall (s), London, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods.

SAILED—Zufriendenheat, New York; Duchess of Kent (s), Belfast, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Hercules (s), Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cambridge (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—Oct. 16.
Morning, 11h 52m. Evening, 12h 0m.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES."
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STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£1 12 0	Yearly	£1 6 0
Half-yearly	1 6 0	Half-yearly	0 13 0
Quarterly	0 8 0	Quarterly	0 6 6

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All other communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq., by David Towson—Tuesday, October 16, 1860.